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Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO 204— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
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Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
30, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
29th Aug	MOREA	–	10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th „	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,594
10th „	CHINA		7,952
17th „	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th „	RAWAL-PINDI		16,100
31st „	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th „	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th „	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th „	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,953
19th „	DEVANHA		8,161
26th „ 1926.	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
2nd Jan.	RAWAL-PINDI		16,100
9th „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th „	RANCHI		16,100
23rd „	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th „	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th „	RANPURA		16,585
20th „	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th „	RAWAL-PINDI		16,100
20th „	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th „	RANCHI		16,100
31st „	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th „	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,918
24th „	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
16th „	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th „	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S.S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
„ „ „ Marseilles „ 72, „ 62, & „ 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
„ „ „ Marseilles „ 50, „ „ 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China' on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th „	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	Warefield*	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th March	Oomala	8,441
8th April	Margha	8,278
29th „	Dumana	8,127
20th May	Warfield*	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th „	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th „	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
28th Aug.	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi
2nd Sept	TAKADA	East & S. Africa.
2nd „	SOMO A	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
4th „	JAPAN	Calcutta fvia Colombo & Madras

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have meantime been suspended, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual. The "CHAKLA" will sail for Karachi direct on Saturday the 5th September and thereafter every Saturday via Kathiawar.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Timba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	16th Aug.	28th Aug.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5975	4th Sep.	18th Sep.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	15th Sep.	29th Sep.
* Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama.	5898	29th „	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	5098	16th Oct.	30th „
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	355	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	258	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20379 Telegrams YUSEN.

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If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned.

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in reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.

They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
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Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

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HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
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Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
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Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
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WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS (in unrepresented Districts) with power to appoint Sub Agents Most Attractive Terms Offered.

Please write for forms, prospectus or Agency to:—

BEHERAY & SONS,
CHIEF AGENTS, Bombay Presidency.
267, Hornby Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,

ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
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AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
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FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

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ON and from 1st June, 1925, our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

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Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A.

WANTED—CANDIDATES to learn Credit Collection Business. Excellent prospects. MATHER'S INSTITUTE, Agra.
A R1679

BARODA MEDICAL SERVICE—WANTED—LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Salary Rs. 80-5/2—100-5/2—120/-. Free quarters or House Rent Rs. 10 p.m. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State.
A 23949

AGENTS and DEALERS WANTED everywhere for our most attractive Metal Toys painted in beautiful colours. Sample Box Rs. 3/-. Sample Outfit, containing about 250 toys for Rs. 30/-. (Postage or freight included). Illustrated Catalogue for four anna stamps. Also selection of German Toys from Rs. 30/ upwards. (THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street, Camp-Karachi).
A R1709

WANTED—MANAGING CLERKS, TYPISTS, and CLERKS in a Solicitor's firm. Apply to:—MESSRS. WIN & CO., Solicitors, 37, P and O. Bank Building, 56, Esplanade Road.
A R1715

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Two large ventilated newly built fireproof GODOWNS, scarcely available and residence quarters large rooms, fully ventilated, reasonable rent Mistry Building, Reay Road, Mazgaon near Police Chawl. Enquire within.
C R1688A

SHOPS TO LET—Suitable for Motor Accessories Dealers. Rent Rs. 170, Raval buildings, Lamington Road.
C 1570

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, & GODOWNS at Mazagaon, Hathibang, (Love Lane). See Messrs MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 190, Javery Bazaar, Bombay.
C R1545.

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FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5-0-0 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R1488

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

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CALCUTTA HOTEL
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH.
CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

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'Phone 4248.
Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus
GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

PROFESSION.

A PRIME MINISTER'S APPRECIATION OF A MESMERIST.

THE IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Viravanallur (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover. The cover is returned unopened with the answers, charging only Annas 8 per question V. P. P. Money is refunded in case of the least incorrect answers. The Public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what is in store for them. The public Prosecutor, Chamba State writes:—The Prime Minister is very much pleased to get correct answers of the sealed questions and appreciates your ability.
P R1672

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPORTS.

DONOGHUES RACE TIPS.—Still giving winners. All buyers satisfied. Something special for Saturday. On sale at KING'S Hornby Road and the Byculla Restaurant. Price Rs. 5.
S R1725.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SOME USEFUL BOOKS By Dr. K. B. Bose Vidyaratna, Ph. D.:—EVERYDAY DOUBTS & DIFFICULTIES in Writing and Speaking English. (11th Edition) Rs. 1-8, (2) MODERN LETTER WRITER, 13th Edition, Rs. 1-6. (3) MODERN ENGLISH ETIQUETTE, 12 Annas. (4) HELPS TO ENG. CONVERSATION, 12 Annas. (5) HOW TO STUDY ENGLISH. 12 Annas. (6) HANDBOOK OF ENG. SYNONYMS Re. 1. (7) SELECT SPEECHES OF GREAT ORATORS. Rs. 2-8. (8) PHRASES AND IDIOMS, Annas 12. (9) MAHOMET AND THE KORAN, Rs. 1-4. To be had of:—KATYAYANI PUBLISHING HOUSE (CH.) 94, Bara Deo, Benares City.
L R 1683.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

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Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2865 of 1924.

KHANU SHARIFFA ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVINDJI VASSONJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Friday, the 11th day of September, 1925, at the hour of five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces of parcels of khot land or ground, situate at Villa Parle in the Sub-district of Bandra, in the district Thana as per following particulars:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No	Area. Acre.	G. Yds.	Sq. m	Assess
1130	70	Out of 2	0	0-1½	225	0	2-6
1130	„	„	0	0-2½	285	0	4-0
1130	„	31 & 34	0	0-3½	402	0	8-0
1130	„	out of 35	0	0-3¼	398	0	8-0
1130	„	out of 35	0	0-6	727	0	14-0
1130	„	36	0	0-2½	289	0	5-0
1130	„	out of 37	0	0-4	485	0	10-8
1130	72	0	out of 16	0- ½	63	0	0-6
1130	72	0	out of 18	0- 9	1011	0	7-0
1130	72	0	out of 19	0-5½	644	0	4-3
1130	72	0	out of 19	0- 2	215	0	2-0
1130	72	0	out of 20	0-1¼	153	0	1-0
				1-3¾	4895	4	2-11
1187	70	5 & 6		0- 5½			0-13-0

Survey No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area. Acre.	G. yds.	Assessment.
1187	70	7		0-2½		0- 6-0
1187	„	30		0-5		0-12-0
1187	„	33		0-¾		0- 2-0
1187	„	3		0-2½		0- 5-0
				0-15¾		

For further particulars and conditions for sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO., Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Commissioner.

A true copy.
N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C23857

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 OF 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

LOT No. I (Duncan Road property) on SATURDAY, the 26th day of September, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time.)

LOT NO. III (Parel Tank Road property) on SUNDAY, the 27th day of September, 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. II (Haines Road property) on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All the right title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of land or ground (formerly of quit and ground rents tenure but since redeemed) with the messuage hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1756, New No. 8887, Old Survey No. 1297, New Survey No. 4757 and Cadastral Survey No. 3550, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in C Ward No. 7327, Street No. 53 at 59 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the property of Lukmanji Moosaji and on or towards the South by the property formerly or now of Pandu Ramji.

LOT NO. II.

All the right title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenements sheds or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Haines Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2350 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New No. 13691, New Survey No. 2/3461 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1816 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos 7049-50, Street Nos. 1-2, Ward No. 7054, Street No. 97-99, and Ward No. 7055, Street No. 101-105 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Dwarkadas Lallcobhoy, partly by the property of Ali Mahomed Gulam Hussein partly by the property of Gangadas Dayabhai and partly by the property of mosque, on or towards the West partly by Haines Road and partly by the property Vithal Sakharam Pandhare, on or towards the North partly by the property of City Improvement Trust and partly by the property of the mosque and on or towards the South partly by Haines Road and partly by the property of Shakoo Ratansi and partly by the property of Dwarkadas Lalcobhai.

LOT NO. III.

All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of land of Government toka land or ground with the messuage tenements chawls and bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 23890 square yards or thereabouts and registered as to a portion thereof in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 101, New No. 14242, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1-2/2483 and as to remainder thereof under Old No. 127, New No. 14302 and New Survey No. 1/2476 and Cadastral Survey No. 426 of Parel-Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 2479 (1), Street No. 1173, Ward No. 2479 (1a), Street No. 1173aa Ward No. 2479 (2), Street No. 1173 (a), Ward No. 2479 (3), Street No. 1173 B, Ward No. 2479 (4), Street No. 1173 C, Ward No. 2479 (5) Street No. 1173D, Ward No. 2480, Street No. 1174 and Ward No. 2481, Street No. 1175, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., on or towards the West partly by Parel Tank Road and partly by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Allarakhia, on or towards the North by the property of Karsondas Govindji and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Allarakhia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C23921.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTIFICATION.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

WHEREAS the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay (through the Schools Committee) in exercise of the Powers conferred under section 3 of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act—Bombay Act XV of 1920 and with the previous sanction of the Governor-in-Council, have already declared that primary education of both boys and girls of all classes and creeds, except to boys and girls of Europeans and Anglo-Indians and except also for the present the girls of the Mahomedan Community shall be compulsory in F and G Wards of the City of Bombay with effect from the 2nd day of November, 1925, it is hereby notified (1) that the said scheme shall come into operation from the said date with reference to boys and girls of the said communities of school-age i.e., of not less than six and of not more than 11 years of age, (2) That no fee of any kind shall be charged in any of the Municipal Primary Schools or other recognised schools in respect of primary education of any boy or girl of any age below 11 in F. and G Wards from 2nd November, 1925.

The public of F and G Wards is hereby informed that in accordance with Rule No. 5, Notification No. 236—Education Department Bombay Castle, dated 28th September, 1923 the registers of children of school-going age (as per form prescribed by Education Department) are now ready and can be seen from 2nd September, 1925, on the Notice Board of (1) The Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Buildings, Fort, Bombay, (2) Office of the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Bombay, Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel No. 12, during Office hours on any working day. They can also be seen at (1) All Municipal Primary Schools, (2) All Non-Municipal Recognised Primary Schools and (3) All Non-Municipal recognised High Schools in the Area.

The Compulsory scheme will come into operation from 2nd November, 1925. The parent (includes a guardian and any person, who has the actual custody of a child) of every child of school-going age i.e. of not less than 6 and not more than 11 years of age, referred to in the above-mentioned Registers to which this Notification applies, ordinarily residing within the Limits of F and G Wards shall cause such child to attend any of the Municipal or recognised Primary Schools from and after the 2nd November, 1925, and any such parent or guardian, who fails to do so, shall be liable to a penalty prescribed in the aforesaid Act, except under a reasonable excuse, (as mentioned in Section 8 of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920.)

The Said Section 8 runs thus:—

MEANING OF REASONABLE EXCUSE.

8. A parent shall be deemed to have a reasonable excuse for failure to cause a child to attend a recognised primary school in any of the following cases:—

(a) Where the child is prevented from attending school by sickness, infirmity or other unavoidable cause

(b) Where the child is receiving otherwise than in a recognised primary school instruction, which in the opinion of the Schools Committee, is efficient or has already completed his primary education.

(c) Where there is no recognised primary school within one mile measure according to the nearest road from the residence of the child.

4. The parent or guardian is hereby requested to inspect the Registers and report, in time, inaccuracies, if any, in the Registers in regard to his Ward, to the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Bombay, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Bombay No. 12.

B. N. MOTIWALA,
Chairman.
Schools Committee, Bombay.

Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, Dated, 18-8-1925.

C23930.

NOTICE

THE GENERAL MEETING of the GAUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN COMMUNITY of Bombay will be held in the Laxmibaug Hall, New Bhatwady Road, on SUNDAY, the 6th September, 1925, for passing the audited statement and the report relating to the Management of the Temples, Charitable Institutions and Funds of the said Community and for electing a Board of Trustees and Auditors for the current year.

All the members of the Community are requested to attend.

(Sd.) B. V. NERURKER,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Board of Trustees of the Temples Charitable Institutions and Funds of the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay.

R1724

PUBLIC NOTICES

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
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C. MACDONALD & CO.,
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Tel. No. 20418.

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THE SWADESHI MILLS CO., LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 1st September, to Thursday, the 10th September, 1925, both days inclusive.

An AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1925, of Rs. 16 (Rupees sixteen) per share will be paid from FRIDAY, the 18th September, 1925, between 11-30 a.m. and 1-0 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAYS, and 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other week days to the shareholders on the Register of the Company on the 1st September, 1925. Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered addresses of the shareholders on the 17th September, 1925.

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents, The Swadeshi Mills, Co. Ltd.

C23951

"COTTON INDUSTRY IN INDIA"
JAPANESE COMPETITION
SERIES OF SPECIAL ARTICLES
Reprinted from the
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
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When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either

(*a*) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or

(*b*) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either

(*a*) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or

(*b*) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases upto date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent., viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23660.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE 8 FULL PRESSED BALES UGANDA COTTON (SLIGHTLY COUNTRY DAMAGED.)

Messrs. BENNETT & CO will To-day FRIDAY, the 28th Instant sell by public auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the concerned 8 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton (slightly country damaged) lying at Sewri in Godown No. J.—137.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 FULL PRESSED BALES UGANDA COTTON (SLIGHTLY COUNTRY DAMAGED).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 31st instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot by order of New Islam Mills and on account of the concerned.

16 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton (slightly country damaged) lying at Sewri in Mr. Wadia's godown No. 13.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 6th September, 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17 Marine Lines Queen's Road, very valuable and handsome household furniture of the latest design, large and small dinning table, arm and without arm chairs, fancy sideboards and dinner wagons, carpets, ice boxes, glass, crockery and platedware, drawing room Chesterfield suites, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets ornaments, revolving top writing tables book and silver show cases, small and large writing tables, revolving book stands, phonographs, hat stands, table fans, China vases, Chinaware, reclining sofas, easy chairs, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, easy chairs, etc., etc.

The property of Captain S. C. Sen, I.M.S and others

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE CAWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD (NEAR MADHAV BAUG.)

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction to-day FRIDAY, the 28th August, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 613 of 1925 pursuant to the Order in the Suit dated the 11th day of August 1925 free from all incumbrances the following properties.

All that piece or parcel of Quit Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2219, 2217, New Nos. 9293, 5299, Old Survey Nos. 437-438 and New Survey Nos. 5176-5177 and Cadastral No. 3121 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 6499, Street Nos. 100 and 104 and containing by admeasurement 182/8/9 square yards or thereabouts as appears from the Collector's Bills and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Purshotamdas Pranjivandas, on or towards the West by the property of Narayan Sakharam, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the aforesaid Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Rele and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver at their office at 43 Churchgate Street Readymoney Mansion, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS

WARNER BROS.

CLASSICS OF THE SCREEN

JOHN BARRYMORE

IN

"BEAU BRUMMEL"

The Drama of the famed dandy who scorned the friendship of princes and set the fashion for kings.

(10 REELS)

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE' CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TIME— 6 & 10 P. M.

THIS WEEK

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,

NEW CHURNEY ROAD,

will Screen

"DEVADASI"

OR

"BRIDE of GOD"

(Produced by LAXMI PICTURES Co.

Splendid Film

Showing Love, Adventure and War.

Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers,

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY FRIDAY, 28th AUGUST 1925 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ETC. OF THE PATS RESIDENTIAL BOARDING HOUSE, AT THOBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction to-day FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the 3rd and 4th flats of Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder by order of the concerned to close partnership account entire valuable household furniture, etc., lately in use of the Pats Residential Boarding House, comprising mirror back sideboards, Dining tables, chairs, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, marble top tables, cupboards, pictures, sewing machine, upholstered Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, pier tables, carved writing tables, hat-stands, easy chairs, teapoys, iron bedsteads with mattresses, writing tables, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, clothes baskets, towel horses, Cheval glasses, wall clocks, time, pieces, etc.

Property of another gentleman.

One B.S.C., 4 seater Motor Car.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY and Co.,

Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20,521.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Naval Lodge" Byculla Club Back Road, rich and selected pieces of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by well-known makers, high class platedware, sweet toned cottage piano, by Schiedmeyer and Sohne, gramophone with records, travelling typewriter, English dinner set, rich crockery and glassware, cooking utensils, English ice box, etc.

AND

One "Douglas" Motor Cycle and one "Brisco" Motor Car, both in working order.

The property of R. C. Farrant, Esq., of Army and Navy Stores, Ltd.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 27.

S S Clan MacWilliam, Mee, Liverpool.
S S Garada, Davies, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

August 28.

S S Tamba Maru, Fujisawa, Kobe.
S S Lawbeath, Macfadya, Calcutta.
S S Varsova, Watson, Busreh.

LOADING.

Aug. 27.

Steamer Sikh for Java.
Steamer Dara for Hull.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 28th August, Agent P and O. S N Co.
Malwa due about 4th September, Agent P and O. S N Co.
Ranpura due about 11th September, Agent P and O. S N Co.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH.

Hatipura due about 14th September, Agent M M & Co.
Nirvana due about 5th October, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 28th August Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 6th Sepember, Agent G T Co.
Clan Keith due about 11th September Agent J F Co.
City of Yokohama, due about 16th September, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Kandara due about 6th September, Agent J F Co.
Bassono due about 10th September, Agent P F Co.
Othello due about 1st October, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Schwarzenfels due about 2nd September, Agent L Edward Ld.
Axenfels due about 11th September, Agent L Edward Ld.
Reichenfels due about 20th September, Agent L Edward Ld.
Weissenfels due about 30th September, Agent L Edward Ld.

FROM GOTHENBURG.H

Benares due about 12th September Agent L Edward Ld.
Taiwan due about 30th September, Agent G T Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th September Agent L T Co.
Pilsna due about 18th October, Agent T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 1st September, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 1st October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 9th September, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk, due about 6th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Auckland due about 26th, Agent F Campbell & Co.
Haleric due about 7th September Agents F. Campbell and Co.
City of Sparta, due about 15th September, Agent F F Campbell and Co.

FROM KOBE.

Indus Maru due about 11th September, Agent O S Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 15th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tacoma Maru due about 15th September, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 6th September, Agent F and O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 23rd September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 5th September, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 19th September, Agent M M Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, August 27.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Arcturus, 3816 Colombo, 30/8 Vol. Bros.
2 Morea 5946 London 29/8 M M & Co.
3 Cl. Mackenzie 4142 N.F. 27/8 J F &
4 Nalgora, Karachi 27-8-25 M M Co.
5 Tamba Maru, Kobe, N F N Y Kaicha
6 Mundra 4461 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
6 Japan Karachi N F M M & Co.
7 Egremont 5286, N.Y. 27/8 Vol. Bros.
10 Takada 4273 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
11 Karoa 3607 Africa 16/9 M M & Co.
11 Pilsna Triest 1-9-25 L.T & Co.
12 Hoogkerk 3170 K'chi 26/8 E D Sassoon & Co.
16 Japan 3837 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Crostafels 3080, K'chi N.F. L. Edwards
3 Bamora 1828, Basra 3/9 M M & Co.
3 Barpeta Busreh 26/8 M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957, Basra 28/8 M M & Co.
5 Caira, Hull Dunkerk, 25/8 G T & Co.
10 Tarantia, Liverpool 5/9 G T & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D & E Cape Orlegal 3136 N.F. N.F. S S
K Dalgoma 3571 N.F. M M & Co.
L & M Hatarana 4592 Surdej N F M M & Co.
L & M Mirzapore, Kobe N F P & O & Co.
C & R Chyebana 4022, N.F. N.F., M M & Co.
N Nazareno 37571 Genova 1/9 L Triestino, N Co.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, August 27.

The monsoon has been active in Lower Burma, Submontane Districts of North-east Indian and over most of the Peninsula. It is weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, the East United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Malabar and the North Madras Coast.

A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are: Mergui one and a half inches; Moulmein, Bassein and Akyab two; Kyaukpyu three; Rangoon and Maymyo one; Tezpur and Dinajpur two; Jalpaiguri four; Darjeeling and Puri one; Anguldarbhanga one and a half; Saugor two; Karwar one; Calicut one and a half; and Mercara two.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 27th Aug. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 27th Aug. 1923.	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct
Colaba Point	0 54	43 62	59 04	31 84
Fort	0 50	48 92	60 89	34 65
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 40	46 71	56 87	..
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, Aug. 26

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		29.716 inches.
Temperature of Air		80.0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76.2 "
Dew Point		74.4 "
Relative humidity of Air		84%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		8.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air		84.1 "
Minimum do. do.		77.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W, WSW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		156 miles
Fall of Rain		0.05 inches
Total fall during month		68.8 "
Do, do year		45.83 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th Aug.		0.52 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. t	in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	n.
	Ag.					Aug.				
Tue	27	4	11	25	2	27	9	40	20	9
		15	57	25	3		22	24	18	2
Fri	28	6	39	25	0	28	10	59	21	5
		17	13	24	8		..	..	..	..
Sat.	29	2	24	28	7	29	5	49	17	1
		14	40	28	1		18	29	17	0
Sun	30	8	38	26	6	30	1	27	17	5
		20	10	25	5		13	45	20	0
M	31	9	31	27	8	31	2	34	16	2
	Sep	21	20	26	6	Sep.	15	14	18	8
Tu	1	10	16	28	9	1	3	28	15	7
		22	13	27	7		16	18	17	6
W	2	10	59	29	7	2	4	15	15	1
		23	2	28	6		16	59	16	5

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	a.m.	p.m.
Aug. 28 (Fri.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 58m
Aug. 29 (Sat.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 57m.
Aug. 30 (Sun.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 56m.
Aug. 31 (Mon.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 55m.
Sept. 1 (Tue.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 55m.
Sept. 2 (Wed.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 54m.
Sept. 3 (Thu.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 53m.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Ready:—21-8.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/3/3. Lowest 21/2/6. At 6 p.m. 21/2/6

Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/3/3. Lowest 21/2/9. At 6 p.m. 21/2/9.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/3/3. Lowest 21/2/9. At 6 p.m. 21/2/9.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/1/0.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 0/2/0.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/2/6.

Tone of market:—Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Ready:—73-6-0.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 73/3. Highest 73/6. At 6 p.m 73/6.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 73/1. Highest 73/3. At 6 p.m 73/3.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 72/14. Highest 73. At 6 p.m. 73.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/6/0.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 0/13/0.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 1/6.

Tone of market:—Steady.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Aug. 26.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 50/3.

Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 52/-.

General Tone of Tallow Auction:—Firmer fair demand.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 760.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 805.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 790.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 162.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 215½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-6/4
London—Paris Frcs. 103.95.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.07.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.90
London—Rome Liras 130.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market steady.

London, Aug. 26.

Tele. Transfers £1/6 5/32 steady.
Bar Gold 84-4-11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 7/16 steady.

London, Aug. 26.

Rentes 3 per cent 45 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 7/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/2.
Closing Tone of Silver:—India and China bought closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/2.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent since 6th instant.
Bullion:—Bars sold £468,000.
Sovereigns for Export:—
To Straits Settlement £18,000.
To Java £17,000.
To India £55,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 3/32.
Bank Demand 1/6 1/8.
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 3/8.
Frcs. Demand 765.
American Dollars 274.
Hongkong Dollars 162.
Shanghai 215½.
Japan 111½.
Singapore 157¼.
Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 26.

Stockholm	18.09
Christiania	24.93
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.07
Prague	163.81

London, Aug. 26.

Exchange on London in Paris 104.00
Exchange on London in Germany 20.41½
Exchange on London in Italy 130.10.

New York, Aug. 26.

Demand Bills 4.85.37

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4½ p.c.
MONEY:—
Call 1-1/4 per cent.
1 Month 1-1/2 per cent.
3 Months 1-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Market—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 26.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent 17 3/8.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Aug. 26.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89-5/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £90 3/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 11/16 —1/16.
Conversion Loan £76 1/16 Ex —1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 5/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent £56 5/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £51 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £68 3/8 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £68 3/8 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £58 7/8 —1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/7/9
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/6/0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/8/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/2/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/2/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/2/9.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 73/6/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/6/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/3/0.

London, Aug. 25.

Bar gold ready s. 84.11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 32/7.
Silver forward d. 32/3.
TONE OF SILVER—
Firm.—India and China bought. Continent sold. We think rise will be maintained.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, August 27.

A further moderate decline of 18 to 24 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on hedge and general selling. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 5 points down.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable dated 26th inst. from their Liverpool firm:—

"General feeling temporarily bearish. Weekly weather report less favourable due to high temperatures and excessive sunshine."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable Dated 26th inst. (6-25 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"After recent decline may have some reaction but consider sale on any rise until larger portion of crop placed."

Messrs. Unmrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 26th inst. as under:—

"Latest crop news not re-assuring, but unprecedented movement of crop influencing general selling. Trade good buyers scale down."

In sympathy with continued decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 414 i.e. Rs. 2½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for Broach April/May. On selling by Commission Houses the market gave way to Rs. 413¾, but again improved to Rs. 415 on buying by Exporters and one Japanese House, and closed at Rs. 414½. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 415 and closed at Rs. 414½. Offices bought Broach and sold Oomra Commission and Japanese Houses were buyers of Oomra.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 396/97 and declined to Rs. 395 on Exporters and Commission Houses selling. On general buying the market recovered to Rs. 396 and closed at Rs. 394½. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 352½.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet and the demand was moderate.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 27, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	414½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	349½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	394½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Superfine	Fine.	F. Gd.	Gd.
M. G. Broach	482	472	462	452

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, August 27.

Fully Good Broach April/May	414
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	353
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	399

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

	Ready	December.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	420	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	400/5	383
Bengal F.G. M.G.	385	375
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	400/5	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	385	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	430/70	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M.G	440/60	450
Nagpur	445/65	450
Yebtmal Fine M.G.	.....	440
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	430/40	440
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	420
Amraoti Fine M.G.	400/25	420
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G	400/20	420
Muskapur Fine M.G.	400	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	400	.....
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	465	450
Broach Fully Good M.G.	450/55	440
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	450	.....
Coompta M.G.	450/55	.....
Westerns M.G.	420/30	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	430/40	.....
Cambodia M.G.	480/95	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th August 1925:—

Cotton	3515 Bales.
Wheat	5121 Cwts.
Linseed	8594 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	830 ,,
Gingelly seed	988 ,,
Poppy seed	134 ,,
Groundnuts	939 ,,
Castorseed	2397 ,,
Rice	6899 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil.
Cottonseed	7586 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	1578 ,,
Juwar	357 ,,
Masur	Nil.
Barley	455 ,,
Bajri	1264 ,,
Coal	428 Tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 27.

In full-pressed Bales 2 Days.		Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	48	1294,418	340,771
Central India	...	346,851	301,992
Bars and Nagar	187	208,348	205,680
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	97,218	104,206
Berar	...	568,336	647,280
Central Provinces	55	256,912	268,766
Total Comras	290	1,772,083	1,868,674
Dhe era	52	313,738	184,907
N.W. Provinces	...	131,937	122,536
Rajputana	182	83,440	90,202
Sind-Punjab	...	363,179	310,185
Broach	...	481,708	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	454	219,059	186,870
Westerns-Northerns	1,262	124,707	92,710
Coconada	...	2,397	2,788
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	432	41,357	30,322
Persian	...	6,785	9,764
American	...	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	842	73,329	76,683
Tuticorin, Burma & other sorts	...	3,495	877
Total	3,515	36,26,863	32,84,292

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 20th Aug This year.	Last year
Europe	976	695,375	1,094,910
Japan & China	3,300	2,013,291	1,641,932
Coast Ports	...	32,558	52,331
Up-country by Rail	...	15,070	21,222
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	4,436	11,820
Total	4,275	27,61,724	2,722,215

MESSRS. C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 27.

JUTE:—Albion 466, Alliance 608-600, Anglo-India 426, Auckland 255, Barnagore 167, Bally 288, Birla 8, Belvedere 465, Budge-Budge 450, Caledonian 560, Chapdani 192, Clive 41 8-6, Craig 5, Cheviot 242, Dalhousie 405, Delta 476, Empire 50, Fort Gloster 920, Fort William 382, Gondalpara 850, Gourepore 755, Hukumchand 10/4, Hooghly 75, Howrah 41/10-8, Kamarhatty 545, Kankanarrali 445, Kelvin 770, Khardah 450, Kinnison 980, Lansdowne 309-7, Lawrence 615, Lothian 350, Naihati 465, National 29, New Central 560, Northbrook 54/8, Nuddea 50, Orient 190-89, Presidency 7/4, Pelliance 64/8, Soorah 28, Standard 425, Union 600, Waverly 7/4.

HESSIAN:—18/5.

JUTE:—87/8.

COTTON:—Dunbar 148, Keshavram Cotton 3/8.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Burma Corp 10/8, I. I. Still 19, Imperial Bank 1402. Imperial Conty 361.

Remarks:—Market steady. There is no change in the market owing to the high prices of the raw jute.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	100
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	200
Mid. Americans Spot—	
Universal Standard 12.89 quiet.	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 28.40	

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

October	23.01
January	22.76
March	23.06

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	23.10
January	22.86
March	23.15

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

October	22.42
January	22.69

New York Market closed on Saturday, 5th September and on Monday 7th September.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

August	12.48—.09
October	12.11—.10
November	11.96—.14
December	12.04—.09
January	12.05—.10
March	12.11—.10
May	12.17—.10

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

November	21.70—.05
January	21.25—.05
March	21.15—.05

London, Aug. 26.

12/3 August sellers.	
Exchange Belgium	107.58
Exchange Athens	317.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

August	12.57 —.03
September	12.31 —.04
October	12.21 —.04
November	12.10 —.06
December	12.13 —.05
January	12.15 —.05
February	12.15 —.05
March	12.21 —.05
April	12.21 —.05
May	12.27 —.05
June	12.24 —.05
July	12.24 —.05
August	12.19 —.05

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

August	24.95 —.20
September	23.50 —.30
October	22.95 unchgd.
November	21.75 +.05
December	21.60 +.05
January	21.30 +.03
February	21.25 +.03
March	21.20 +.03
April	21.15 +.05
May	21.10 +.05
June	21.05 +.05
July	21.00 +.05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

Scinde Good	9.30
Scinde Fully Good	9.70
Scinde Fine	10.10
Bengal Good	9.40
Bengal Fully Good	9.80
Bengal Fine	10.20
Oomra Good	10.25
Oomra Fully Good	10.65
Oomra Fine	11.05
Broach Good	10.70
Broach Fully Good	11.10
Broach Fine	11.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 26.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	24000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3000
Day's Exports to Continent	4000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October	22.79 —.18
January	22.53 —.23
March	22.82 —.23
May	23.12 —.24
Spot Cotton at New York	23.05 —.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.31 —.17

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

October	22.20 —.17
January	22.46 —.19
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	21 1/4
Demand Bills	4.85.37.
Silver Commercial Bars—	
Foreign Mined	70 7/8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Aug. 26.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October	22.79 —.18
January	22.53 —.23
March	22.82 —.23
May	23.12 —.24

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

October	12.21 —.04
January	12.15 —.05
March	12.21 —.05
May	12.27 —.21

CABLE OF MESSRS. A NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents Cotton Cabin Mumbadevi have received to-day the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

New York, August. 26.

"Latest crop news not reassuring, but unprecedented movement influencing general selling. Trade good. Buyers scale down."

SUGAR MARKET REPORT,

Bombay, August 27.

Ready as well as Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterda's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/1 Per cwt.

New Crop Java Sugar:—

Shipment August Sh. 14/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment September Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 15/5 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 15/10 per cwt. F.B. H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 26.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept. sellers 15/7½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 15/7½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/Mar sellers 15/10½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan/Mar sellers 16/1.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan/Mar sellers 16/1 3/4.

Tone:—Shippers rather dearer still no demand for India.

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 26.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Aug/Sep sellers 57/-.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Aug/Sep sellers 58/6.

Tone:—Quiet.

Australian Aug/Sep buyers 58/6.

Choice White Karachi Aug/Sep quoted 59/-.

Tone:—Quiet.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 26.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug/Sep. value £19 3/8.

Jan/Feb paid £19.

Sep/Oct paid £19 1/2.

Dull and lower. Closed firmer.

Cottonseed Bombay Aug/Sep value £9½

Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sep sellers £22½

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton £21 3/4 Aug/Sep buyers.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £22 1/4 Aug/Sep buyers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat per ton £23 1/4 Aug/Sep value.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton £21 Aug/Sep value.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Inactive.

Yellow Cawnpore £23 1/8 Aug/Sept. nominal.

Linseed Bombay £22 1/2 Aug/Sep value.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-days' closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, August 27, 6-30 p.m.

Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56-58	8	4	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56-58	8	4	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	60-61	12	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 10	0	12	2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	8	0	13 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 10	0	13	2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	8	0	12 13 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	3	0	14 14 0
Teelseed, White	85 15		68-70	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar	50-50		66-68	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black			64-66	12 14 0
Poppyseed, White			62-64	13 14 0
Groundnuts				14 6 0
Mowraseed			71	10 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery			62	6 3 0
Jira		10 12	0	12 9 0
Wheat, May FORWARD.		Rs.	8	3 3 a. p.
Wheat, Sept.			8	7 3
Linseed, Sept.			13	4 6
Linseed, Sept.			13	4 6

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 26.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Sep/Oct sellers 36.

Tone:—Dull.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Sep buyers 40/-.

Tone:—Firm on good trade demand. Closing steady.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets Sep paid buyers 40/-.

METALS.

London, Aug. 26.

	£
English best Selected Copper	66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	62 3/8
Copper Braziers	82 1/4
Yellow Metal (nett per ton)	59 1/2
Hard Spelter	31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	16 1/4
Tin Block £256 3/4.	

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, August 27.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	1	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¼	58	0	0
Brass, English	1½	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	2	58	0	0
German Brass ¾ to 2		58	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	63	4	0
Copper, German	1	63	4	0
Copper, German	1¼	63	4	0
Copper, American	1½	63	8	0
Copper, American	1¾	63	8	0
Copper, American	2	63	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	8	0
Pauchteka joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, country		27	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		63	4	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		63	8	0
English Copper ¾ to 2		63	4	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	12	0
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	13	0
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	6
David	No. 10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	11	0
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0	11	6
Sattara	No. 12½	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	6
Japan	No. 42.2	1	5	3
Japan	No. 20	0	15	0
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6

SHARES.

London, Aug. 26.

	£
Hongkong Bank	129 1/2
Chartered Bank	19 7/8
National Bank	47 1/2
P. & O. Bank	10
Eastern Bank	6 1/16

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Aug. 27.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	3	68	12
Baroda	50	4	72	
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50	
Central	25	1½	22	6
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	80	
Imperial	500	1410		
Imperial Contributory	125	10	363	12
Union	72	...	3	4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.				
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	...	6	6
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	28	
Indian Cement O.	350	...	27	8
Katni Cement O.	100	...	27	8
Katni Cement D.	40	...	95	
Punjab Cement O.	10	...	2	
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	46	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.o.	830	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.o.	146	
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.o.	113	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.o.	86	
Guzerat	100	5 p.o.	81	
Hoshiarpur Dosb	100	5 p.o.	75	
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	74	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.o.	69	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.o.	76	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.o.	79	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.o.	95	
Sind Linght	100	6 p.o.	152	8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.o.	642	8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.o.	71	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	...	76	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	...	180	
Scindia Steam	30	...	6	7

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	83	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	...	462	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	...	815	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	92	8
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.o.	61	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	766	4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.o.	830	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93	
Surat Electricity	100	...	75	
Tata Power O.	1,000	...	360	
Tata Power P.	1,000	...	510	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	500	...	475	
Fort	475	...	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	1000	
Indian Cotton	125	20	195	
Mammad Manufacturing	250	...	225	
New Berar	500	80	775	
New East India	1,000	...	2500	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	650	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	850	
Volkart U. P.	500	50	660	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100	...	115	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	...	13	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	357	8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	88	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11	10
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40	
British Burma Petroleum	...	...	4	9
	...Sh.	8	...	
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	225	225	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	90	
Mckenzie	100	30 p.o.	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	...	35	
Port Canning	1,000	50	640	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	...	60	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p. c.	92	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	...	28	12
Tata Iron Defd.	30	...	51	14
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	...	14	
Thacker	50	...	200	
Telephone	50	1	22	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420	
Jupiter	15	...	4	8
New India	25	1-0	13	6
Oriental Life	50	30 p.o.	675	
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2	

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	385	
Alliance	100	...	40	
Apollo	50	...	9	
Assur Virjee	100	...	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	355	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.o.	5	10
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	768	12
Bombay Industrial	100	...	15	
Bombay Woollen	100	...	70	
Bradbury	250	10	360	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.o.	200	
Broach Fine Counts	250	...	30	
Century	100	20y	327	8
Central India O.	100	16	450	
Central P.	500	5 p.o.	405	
Ceylon	100	...	45	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	90	
Coorla	100	7	125	
Crescent	100	8	185	
Currimbhoy	250	...	345	
David	500	...	400	
Dawn	250	40	575	
Diamond O.	100	...	11	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	...	0	15 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	243	12
Edward Sassoon	200	...	130	
Elphinstone O.	100	...	22	
Emperor Edward	500	...	320	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	775	
Finlay	100	20	130	
Framjee Petit	1,000	...	700	
Globe	100	...	45	
Gokak	100	7	101	4
Gold Mohur	100	...	18	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1025	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	207	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	...	
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	363	12
Indian Woollen	50	...	10	
Jamshed O.	250	...	70	
Kastoorchand	500	...	82	8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	80	
Kilachand	25	...	3	12
Kohinoor	500	...	1000	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4600	
Madhorao Scindia	100	...	25	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	...	92	8
Madras United	250	15	500	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2375	
Mathuradas	100	...	140	
Meyer Sassoon	500	...	105	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2400	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	...	150	
Mysore	50	5	113	12
New City of Bombay	100	10	200	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	260	
Osmanshahi (100)	75	...	67	
Pearl	250	12	420	
Phoenix	100	15	420	
Planet	100	...	12	8
Premier	100	...	55	
Sassoon Cotton	100	...	23	12
Sassoon Silk	500	...	500	
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9406	
Simplex	250	...	100	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	...	70	
Standard	500	100	1325	
Swadeshi	100	18	437	8
Swan	100	50	165	
Tata Mill O.	500	...	65	
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700	
Vishnu P.	500	35	510	
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	560	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Ahmedabad Advance	...	...	...	385
Bombay Cotton	...	...	...	355
Bombay Dyeing	771 4	771-4	766-4	768-12
Century	330	330	326-4	327-8
Central India	450	450	448-12	450
Colaba Land	...	...	...	90
Crescent	181-4	185	181-4	185
Edward Sassoon	...	...	...	130
Fazulbhoy	776-4	776-4	771-4	775
Finlay	...	...	...	130
Globe	...	...	...	45
Gokak	...	...	...	101-4
Indian Bleaching	...	...	...	207-8
Indore Malwa	...	...	...	363-12
Kohinoor	...	...	...	1000
Madhowjee	...	...	...	92-8
Mathuradas	...	...	...	140
Meyer Sassoon	...	...	...	105
Mysore	...	...	...	113-12
New Great	260	260	257 8	260
Pabaney	...	...	...	243-12
Pearl	...	421-4	420	421-4
Phoenix	...	...	...	420
Simplex	...	...	101-4	100
Swadeshi	437-8	437-8	435	437-8
Swan Mills	...	...	...	165
Tata Mill	...	...	...	65

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	115
Bombay Steam	76-4
,, Tram Co., Ord.	92-8
Bundi Cement	6-6
Indian Cement	27-8
Central India Mining	28
Katni Cement Ord.	27-8
Shivrajpur	46-8
Tata Hydro	766-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	14
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	51-14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, August 27.

		Rs.	a.
3½ per cent.	Rupee Paper	68	15
4 per cent.	Conversion Loan 1931-36	86	8
5 per cent.	War Loan 1929-47	95	8
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1933	99	13
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	99	11
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103	3
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105	7
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101	7
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102	2
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	103	12
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104	2
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	104	12
6½ per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	102	0
4 per cent.	Port Trust 1974	75	8
4 per cent.	Municipal 1974	75	0
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust 1974	75	0
6 per cent.	Port Trust 1930	100	4
6 per cent.	Municipal 1929-49	100	8

Tone of Market:—Weak, sellers predominate.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 26.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug/Sep sellers £21 5/8.

Linseed Tone:—Steady, more enquiry done and buyers.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Aug. sellers 40/-.

Raw Linseed Buoyrs, etc. Sep/Dec paid 39/-.

London, Aug. 26.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta at ££21 1/4 Aug/Sep shipment and Linseed La Plata Argentine at £19 1/2 Sep/Oct shipment to Hull and £19/1/3 for January-February shipment.

Tendency of Linseed.—Quiet.

Tendency of Cottonseed.—Quiet.

Tendency of Linseed Oil.—Firm.

Tendency of Wheat.—Quiet.

Tendency of Rice.—Steady.

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 26.

Karachi Barley Aug/Sep sellers 40/6.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Aug. 26.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/6.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS (Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Khadi:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Textile	0	15	6
Century	0	15	0
E. D. Sassoon	0	14	6
Elphinstone	0	14	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—			
Standard per lb.	1	4	3
Century per lb.	1	3	9
Hindustan per lb.	1	4	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	4	6
Textile per lb.	1	4	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	4	6
Pearl per lb.	1	4	3
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	2	6
Swan per lb.	1	3	9
Finlay per lb.	1	3	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	4	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 520/520			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	0
Pearl per lb.	1	4	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	4	0
Long Cloth × Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	4	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	4	3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	3	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	4	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	3	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	3	0
David per lb.	1	2	6
Tata per lb.	1	2	0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	2	6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	2	0
Westen Mill per lb.	1	3	6
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob E D per lb.	1	4	0

SPORTING NEWS

POONA RACES.

SUMMER MEETING :—SIXTH DAY.

HOURSES LEFT-IN.

SATURDAY, AUGUST, 29, 1925.

CHINCHWAD PLATE. Div. I.—Distance —1¼ miles.

(Terms Arabs III Class).

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250

Ziab 9-3, Young Takreet 9-3, Solomon's Song 9-0, Tamaran 8-13, Peninsula 8-10, Badran 8-7, Mishrif 8-7, Macdonald 8-7, Ahyid 8-7, Aftab 8-7, Vin 8-6, Panipat 8-6, Durbar 8-4, Ultus 8-4, Sicander 8-1, Koorish 8-1, Black Magic 8-1, Amood 8-1, Goorjee 8-1, Hyder Pasha 7-7, Arab Prince 7-7, Kanze 7-7, Falak 7-7, Hopeful 7-7, Hardan 7-3, Arabian Star 6-5, Bucknell 6-5.

CHINCHWAD PLATE Div. II. Distance —1¼ miles.

(Terms Arabs III Class)

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Cairo 9-5, Zaidan 9-4, Raad 9-3, Rami 9-0, Mockif 8-10, Prince Royal 8-9, Little Joker 8-7, Vadnan 8-7, Gatia 8-6, Fanner 8-6, Kalmul 8-4, Pride 8-3, Cheerful 8-3, Andhra Valley 8-1, Suba-Ul-Khair 8-1, Abu Tamam 8-1, Grey Mark 8-1, Silver Cup 8-0, Argentine 7-11, Bounty 7-7, Blackberry 7-7, Shahir 7-7, Mooafak 7-7, Hurchan 7-7, Tiger King 7-7, Adonis 7-7, Trusty 6-1.

CASTLETOWN PLATE, Div. II.—Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

(Handicap Horses III Class).

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500.

Dry Wit 9-7, Golden Grey 9-0, Lady Rita 8-3, Some Scribe 8-1, Barbary 8-1, Be Careful 7-13, Merry Gift 7-11, Tycho 7-11, Floral Fete 7-8, Bhawani Talwar 7-8, Sharp Warrior 7-8, Irrigate 7-2, Expectant 6-12.

TIGRIS PLATE, Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Handicap for Arabs II Class)

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500.

Mozan 9-7, Shahzada 8-8, Shums 8-7, Arthur 8-6, Malikizaman 8-5, Mashur 8-1, White Boy 7-13, Silver Cloud 7-13, Ballard 7-12, Moscow 7-11, Kadir Hajaz 7-10, Mahmood 7-10, Sinnan 7-7, Aga 7-7, Butter Fly 7-4.

CASTLETOWN PLATE, Div. I.—Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

(Handicap for Horses III Class)

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500.

Happy Times 9-8, Demi- Volt 9-7, Surdus 9-0, Jovial 8-13, Penetrate 8-11, Summer's Joy 8-3, Charlie's Smile 8-1, Aspasia 8-0, Mask Rat 7-13, Le Gamin 7-12, Etheldene 7-11, Desert Gold 7-9, Red Quill 7-8, Rock Rose 7-8, Heat Wave 7-8, Dayspring 7-5, Radhapiari 7-2.

CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP. Distance—1 mile.

(Hand Horses 3, 4 and 5 yrs. old in II and III Classes.)

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000.

Krishna Kumari 9-13, Ne Koul 9-6, My Realm 9-2, School Boy 9-0, Churchtown 8-13, Pom Pom 8-10, George Phillips 8-8, True Grit 8-6, Affable 8-1, Stormont 7-12 Grand Excel 7-12, Cylvern 7-11, Prey 7-9, Lady Theo 7-7, Penetrate 7-5, Cronan 6-0, Sophie II 6-0.

MAGDALA PLATE, Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(Handicap for Horses II Class)

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000.

Ormiston 9-2, Krishna Kumari 9-2 Katerfelto 9-0, Maryland 8-8, Hard Battle 8-6, My Realm 8-5 Lomond Hills 8-2, Rakings 8-0, Pom Pom 7-13, Discobolus 7-13, Red Cross Boy 7-13, Floreal 7-11, Sauce 7-10, Margaret Joyce 7-8 Entailed 7-7.

HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

(Handicap for Horses I & II Classes)

Winner Rs. 7,500, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,250.

Dalkester 9-7, Vale of York 9-6, Aborigine 8-13, Canterbury Lamb 8-11, Solo Bridge 8-11, Boscombe 8-11, Cap-a-Pie 8-10, Revival 8-8, Swithin 8-7, Joe's Luck 8-4, Limmow 8-3, Knight of Clonmel 8-3, Moonshiner 8-1, Ulula 8-0, Audlem 8-0, Rabalto 8-0, Marmion 7-5, Unitoi 7-4, Jansan 6-12,

MAGDALA PLATE, Div. II.—Distance —7 furlongs.

(Handicap Horses II Class)

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1000.

Goldgainer 9-3, Light Jester 9-2, Murmansk 9-1, Stone Marten 8-11, Free and Easy 8-10, Glastonbury 8-7, Miss Evans 8-3, Starboard 8-2, Footpedal 8-0, Crab Apple 7-12, Danzig 7-12, Cailis 7-9, Belle Syme 7-7, Ulster Ally 7-6.

TIGRIS PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Handicap for Arabs II Class)

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 500.

Hazim 9-0, Cardiff 8-7, Hishan 8-7, Bismark 8-5, Commander 8-4, Costa Rica 8-4, Security 8-2, Johur 8-0, Ramban 7-12, Simbis 7-12, Guinea 7-11, Zoolfakar 7-11, Yadgar 7-8, Maxim 7-6, Panama 7-3, Alcis 7-2.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Somerset vs. Middlesex at Taunton. Somerset 166 (Durston 6 for 35). Middlesex 112 for two.

Glamorgan vs. Warwickshire at Swansea:—There was no play in this match owing to rain.

Worcestershire vs. Notts at Worcester.—Notts 194 (Carr 92, Rogers 5 for 30, Rott 4 for 125). Worcestershire 99 for 7.

Sussex vs. Lancashire at Brighton.—Sussex 89 (Macdonald 4 for 32, including a hat-trick, the three batsmen being Holdsworth, Watson and Gilligan, Sibbles 6 for 37). Lancashire 89 for 2.

Kent vs. Essex at Dover.—Essex 212 (Freman 66, Russell 71, Collins 5 for 29) Kent 66 for no wicket.

Gloucestershire vs. Leicestershire at Gloucestershire.—Leicestershire 312 for 3 (Slipman 57, Berry 59, Taylor 93 not out, Bradshaw 64 not out. In this match, Parker took his 200th Wicket of the season.

M. C. C. vs. Yorkshire at Lords'.—M C. C. 206 (Macaulay 4 for 65). Yorkshire opened their innings, but no run was scored.—Reuter's Special.

RACING NUMEROLOGY

Is a standard Book of the SCIENCE of NUMBERS applied to Horse Racing. KNOWLEDGE of ASTROLOGY not required

Price Rs. 10/-

Apply to: AUTHOR, Racing Numerology. Post Box No. 997, BOMBAY.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service)

27 August, 1925.

October.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference
NEW YORK.	22.79	22.78 —1	22.78	—1
LIVERPOOL.	12.21	12.09 —12	12.10	—11

SEWREE, CLOSING RS. 414-8-0 KHANDI, CLOSING RS. 414-8-0

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SECOND DIVISION FOOTBALL.

YORKS BEAT BOMBAY GYM. EASILY.

The second division match on the Cooperage yesterday was a one-sided affair the West Yorks defeating the Bombay Gymkhana easily by half a dozen goals. Starting with eight men the Gym. went away with a rush and looked as though they would give the soldiers a fight for it, if not win. It was late in the first half that the Yorks opened the score through Peach who made a welcome reappearance.

Before the interval they added another through the medium of Hood, that improving forward. On resumption the Yorks had it all their own way and added four more goals. Peel and Hodgson did all that was possible in defence and not infrequently brought the ball right up to get their forwards going. But the halves could do nothing right and consequently the Gym. attacks fizzled out for want of support. Waud on the wing played his usual bustling game and was a source of not little anxiety to the military defence. The third goal was scored by Salmon from a penalty. Peach scored after this and Collier added two more before time.

West Yorks:—Young; Smith and Goodall; Jones, Salmon and Whittaker; Rusby, Collier, Peach, Hood and Milnes.

Bombay Gym.:—Edwards; Peel and Hodgson; Livingstone, Underdown and Leach; Scales, Hardcastle, Haydock, Johnson and Waud.

Referee: Mr. E. J. Turner.

GIMCRACK STAKES.

WON BY LEX.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Gimcrack Stakes at York to-day resulted as follows:

LEX	...	...	1
BELLA MINNA	...	...	2
REVIEW ORDER	...	...	3

Starting price betting was:—Five to one against Lex, seven to four against Bella Minna and Review Order.

Seven ran.

Won by length, three-quarters of length between second and third.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Mahomed Sagee, M. L. A. who recently returned from Haj says that he has cabled to Ibn Saud through the Consul-General at Jeddah to wire him information regarding the reported attack of Wahabis on tombs and mosques in Medina.

The School Day Gathering of the School of Engineering, Bangalore, will be celebrated on September 3rd in the school premises. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Member of the Government of India Taxation Committee will preside and Rev. A. E. Scipio, Principal of Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, will address the audience on "Education and Modern Commtrcial Demands."

The Director of Information Bureau, Punjab writes:—It seems necessary, to state that the present constitution of the Lahore Municipality is as follows:—

Of the thirty two elected members seventeen are Mahomedans and fifteen non-Mahomedans and of the nine nominated members three are Mahomedans and six others.—A. P.

CENTRAL BANK.

RUSH AT AHMEDABAD MET SUCCESSFULLY.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 27.

The rush on the Central Bank continued to-day. Yesterday it continued payments till late after seven and disbursed a little over ten lakhs. To-day it began payments half an hour before the time, but has not yet finished. People are flocking in, particularly in the Savings Bank Departments, but the sums withdrawn are petty and totals about three lakhs. The bank is keeping open indefinitely and will pay till night time. It is expected the rush will wear off off to-morrow.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

UNVEILING OF PORTRAITS.

An interesting function took place on Thursday evening at the head office of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ld., Hornby Road, when the portraits of Mr. E. F. Allum, late Mr. R. E. Bharucha, Mr. R. K. R. Kama and the late Sir P. M. Mehta which were presented by the shareholders were unveiled by Dr. B. E. Ghaswala one of the Directors of the Company. Mr. G. M. Rose, a Director in requesting Dr. Ghaswala to unveil the portraits said the Company was started with a modest capital of Rs. 51,500 by Messrs Allum and Bharucha and to-day it had an annual income of over Rs. 44 lacs and total assets amounting to Rs. 2½ crores. Their success was due to their sound business instinct combined with great love for their work.

Dr. Ghaswala then in the course of his speech eulogised the services of Sir P. Mehta, Mr. R. E. Bharucha, Mr. M. Bharucha, Mr. E. F. Allum and Mr. R. K. R. Cama to the Company.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama then spoke on the progress of the company and advised Indians to insure their lives in the "Empire of India."

Mr. Allum in his reply gave the history of the company at length.

The gathering dispersed with a vote of thanks to Dr. B. E. Ghaswala for presiding on the occasion.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

USE OF TRACTORS.

POONA, Aug. 26.

Use of improved agricultural implements and the place of motor tractors in farming were discussed at to-day's meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Board. It came out in the course of the discussion that many implements and tractors were found unsuitable to this country, owing to the nature of the soil. The Board passed a resolution stating that it accepted Mr. Jenkins's note in connection with the extension of the use of improved agricultural implements and recommended them to the notice of the Divisional Boards and others responsible for agricultural propaganda. It also recommended that Government should take steps to place research in connection with implements and machinery on a satisfactory basis and make provision for well boring.

Taluka Development Associations were next discussed as also the question of cattle disease. In regard to the latter a resolution was passed that the Board considered the time had arrived when legislation should be undertaken by Government to make owners of diseased cattle adopt recommendations of the Veterinary Department. In the matter of improvement in the type of bulls for cattle breeding the Board recommended that the question be referred by Government to a committee so that remedial means might be suggested. At the conclusion of the deliberations the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi thanked the members of the Board and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair from Mr. G. K. Devdhar.—A. P.

SANCTIONS AREA COMPLETELY EVACUATED.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Cologne.—The Belgians have handed over Duisburg, Ruhrort and Bridgehead at midnight, to-day, thereby completing the evacuation of the Sanctions area. Church bells of three towns rang. Cafes and cabarets were allowed to open throughout the night. Orchestras in the midnight played "Deltsch land Ueber Alles" with prodigious vocal accompaniment.—Reuter's Special.

THE NON-BRAHMIN MANIFESTO.

MR. NARIMAN'S REJOINDER.

"TIMES'" REFUSAL TO PUBLISH."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The accompanying is a copy of the correspondence that passed between the Editor, the "Times of India" and myself in connection with my rejoinder to the statement of Non-Brahmin Party, published in your issue of the 21st instant and I shall feel obliged if you can allot some space for the correspondence referred to above.—Yours etc.,

K. F. NARIMAN.

Wadia House,
Hughes Road,
20th August, 1925.

To,

The Editor,
The "Times of India",
BOMBAY.

Sir,—In your issue of the 18th instant there appeared a statement from the Non-Brahmin Party, as a Rejoinder to the manifesto from the Swaraj Party. The accompanying contribution is a reply to that Rejoinder.

In fairness to our Party you will please allot an equally prominent space in your to-morrow's issue.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours etc.,

(Sd.) KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

The "Times of India",
BOMBAY.

20th August, 1925.

Sir,—Your letter is in no sense a reply to the manifesto issued by the Non-Brahmin Party published by us on the 18th. Further, it is an individual expression of opinion and not a manifesto issued by a party. As it also contains a number of dubious and highly controversial statements I do not propose to publish it.—Yours etc.,

(Sd.) DAVID WALKER,
Ag. Editor

To,

Khurshed F. Nariman, Esq.,
B.A., LL.B.,
Hughes Road, BOMBAY.

Wadia House,
Hughes Road,
22nd August 1925.

To,

The Acting Editor,
The "Times of India",
BOMBAY.

Re. Non-Brahmin Manifesto.

Sir,—I was surprised to receive your letter of 20th instant returning the contribution sent by me for publication. I cannot understand you when you suggest that my letter is in no sense a reply to the said manifesto, and while a mere perusal would convince any fair-minded reader, that it is a direct rejoinder supported by actual instances from personal knowledge.

As regards the last sentence, about the nature and character of my letter, I had no intention of submitting it for your personal or individual opinion and as you are aware I have never attached any value to it and it would have been better if you had allowed the readers of your paper to form their own independent judgment after reading.

Whatever your personal prejudices and bias may be, the public have a right to expect that as a responsible journalist in charge of a supposed leading paper, you would at least try to assume an attitude of fairness and impartiality to both the sides engaged in a controversy on a question of public importance and that when you allot a prominent place to one side who represent views to you, you would, in justice, allot some space to the opponents' views also, however disagreeable they may be to you personally. At such publication it would certainly be your privilege to comment on their views adversely.

It is unsportsmanlike as is opposed to ordinary rules of justice and fair-play, that, you should not even publish the expression of views explaining the position of opponent. The said Non-Brahmin manifesto was directed against all the members of the Swaraj Party and was a challenge to us all and it is ridiculous for you to suggest that I, as a member of the Swaraj Party, thus challenged or even as a member of the general public, have no right to send a reply. I have, therefore, sent the contribution once more and hope that a better sense of responsibility and duty will prevail and as often suggested in your own journal, you will play the game honourably and fairly by giving equal opportunities for opponents.—Yours, etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Mr. Nariman says he has received no reply yet to his letter dated the 22nd instant.

GANPATI FESTIVAS.

AT KANDEWADI.

At Kandewadi Keshaoji Naik's Chawls' Ganpati festival. Mr. K. P. Khadilker, Editor, "Nawa Kal" will deliver a public lecture at 9 p.m. and at 10-30 p.m. students from the New Samarth Vidhyalaya and Shahir from Poona will chant the life of Madhaorao, the battle of Kharda and the death of Narayanrao.

AT BANDRA.

The following is the Bandra Public's Ganapati Festival's programme to-day:—

The (Aug. 28) Paisa Fund Magic Lantern show; 8-30 p.m. (S. T.). Depressed Classes Mission Boys' Elocution Competition; 9 p.m. (S T.).

AT ANDHERI.

Under the auspices of the Kanara Gowd Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society Ganesh-utsav-mandal, Swami Yatishwarananda of the Ramakrishna Ashram will give a public discourse on "Ideal of Worship" at 8-30 p.m. to-night in the hall of the Society at Andheri.

AT KHATTER LANE.

Under the auspicies of the Brahmin Sabha Mr. S. K. Bole, will deliver a public lecture on "Brahmins and Non-Brahmins" to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Morar Bag, Khatter Lane, when Dr. M. B. Welkar, M.L.C., will preside.

AMONG WORKERS.

Mr. Jhabvala writes that on Sunday last Ganesh Festival passed away happily among the workers. There was a rush in the evening at various liquor shops.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ASSAULT AT RY. STATION.

BORAHS FINED.

Ahmed Ali and Hakimji Lookmanji, two Borahs were convicted of assaulting a ticket-Collector at Churhgate Station and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each, by a Bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of Messrs. K. P. Kothare and Jehangir Bhicaji.

The allegations against the accused were that they both got out of a local train at Churchgate Station on the 1st instant at 9-30 a.m. As Ahmed Ali was getting out of the station Pragji, a ticket Collector asked him to show his ticket. As the season ticket of Ahmed was only for Marine Lines station, the ticket Collector asked him to pay one anna as excess fare. Ahmed refused to pay the excess, but began to abuse the Ticket Collector and called his companion Hakimji. Both then it was alleged assaulted the Ticket Collector and threatened him with dismissal from superior officers. Both the accused were taken to the Stationmaster who ordered the prosecution.

The accused were found guilty and sentenced as above.

The counter case against the Ticket Collector brought by the accused was dismissed.

PARSI BAZAR STREET ROBBERY.

TWO PERSONS CONVICTED

Judgment was delivered by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which Sub-Inspector D'Costa charged Raja Ram Tatia and Majid Ahmed Lyakat a motor taxi driver with theft of Rs. 1,985.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla prosecuted while accused No. 1 was undefended. Mr. Dastur, pleader, appeared for accused No. 2.

The prosecution story was that on July 27 at about 9-30 p.m. the complainant Jamsetji Sorabji Oomrigar, was returning home from Parsi Bazar Street, after closing his liquor shop. As he had passed a few paces away from his shop, he saw a motor-taxi standing near a lane. All of sudden some men got out of the car and threw some chili powder in his eyes and relieved him of Rs. 1,980. Accused No. 1 was arrested on the spot by the police. Accused No. 2 was subsequently arrested by the police on the information given by the accused No. 1.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty.

Accused No. 1 who had three previous convictions was sentenced to 18 months hard labour while accused No. 2 to 9 months' hard labour.

"POLE" DEFAMATION CASE SEQUEL.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Jehangir B. Patel, Bar-at-Law with Mr. D. C. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Lakhia, Zaiwalla and Co. Solicitors, appeared for Pravasi Pagal and Mr. L. R. Tairsee and presented an application.

The application stated that Pravasi Pagal editor of a Gujrati periodical entitled the "Pole" was an accused in a defamation case brought against him by Pragji Surji and Bai Bhagirathibai, widow of Goswami Devikanand. The case was the outcome of certain articles published in the "Pole" on July 9 and July 23, in what was known as the "Chhapan Bhog" ceremony controversy.

Applicant No. 1 (Prawasi Pagal) stated that he was prepared to take the consequences of the said articles and face trials pending in the Court and prepared to meet all charges in future. But as the applicant No. 1 learned that further prosecutions were about to be launched against him, he prayed that, in granting process against him in defamation cases as far as the present controversy was concerned, His Worship will be pleased not to issue warrants in the first instance, as that would not only be shutting him out but would mean the abuse of the process of the court and would turn a court of justice into an engine of oppression and suppression. He undertook to be present in the court whenever required and not to leave the jurisdiction of the Court till all the cases were over.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, who stood security for Pravasi Pagal in the first case, stated that in case the application of No. 1 was not granted, he was prepared to deposit the title-deeds of his property as security and to undertake to see that applicant No. 1 appeared in the Court whenever required.

The application was recorded.

NEWLY BORN CHILD THROTTLED.

Sultan Feroz a Seafaring man went on Wednesday morning for urinate in a sweeper's lane off Ripon Road, when he saw, the dead body of a newly born male child lying there. He reported the matter to the police who removed the body in the morgue for Coroner's inquest.

The Police Surgeon who made the post mortem examination stated that there were small circular abrasions on the throat and in his opinion death was due to suffocation due to throttling.

The jury returned a verdict of death by asphyxiation due to strangling by a person unknown to the jury.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind", with English mails of August 13, due at 6 a.m.

"Shoor Abala" by Rashtriya Kanya Shala Mela, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding. Grant Road, 8-30 p.m.

Muslims' protest meeting re. reported bombardment of Medina, Bhindi Bazar, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 29.

The s.s. "Morea" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

11th Inaugural Address on "India and Her Students' by the Hon. Justice Sir Norman Macleod at the Muslim Students' Union, Chowpatty, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan presiding, 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Cricket.—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana; Wilson College vs. Medical College; Hindu Gymkhana vs. Ralli Bros. C. C.; "Times of India" vs. Parsi Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face.

SUNDAY, August 30.

Cricket.—Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. and C. I. Rly., Gymkhana Ground—Islam Gymkhana vs. New Hindu C. C.—Hindu Gymkhana vs. Imperial Bank of India C. C. Kennedy Sea Face—Young Muslim Sporting Club vs. Baronet C. C., Esplanade Maidan.

Rashtriya Kanya Shala Mela.—There will be a performance of "Shoor Abala" by the Rashtriya Kanya Shala Mela, under the Presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar at Grant Road, to-day. (Friday) at 8-30 p.m.

Imperial Bank of India.—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

Late Sir R. Bhandarkar.—A Special Divine Service in Memoray of the late Dr. Sir Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar, will be held in the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Friday), at 6.30 p.m., when Mr. K. Natarajan will conduct the Service.

Muslim Students' Union.—Sir Norman Macleod will deliver the eleventh "Inaugural Address" in the Hall of the Union, Chowpatty Sea Face, to-morrow (Saturday), at 6 p.m., when the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza will preside.

Young Men's Hindu Association.—Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, will deliver a public lecture on "The Bombay Legislative Council" to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), and Master Sadashiv Newrekar of Rangbodhetshu Nalyasamaj will give singing entertainment at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

Steamer Movements.—The outward P. & O. mail steamer "Malwa", with the mails from London of the 20th instant, arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of 22nd instant, arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 26th instant.

The P. & O. mail steamer "Naldera", carrying Bombay mails of 22nd instant, ex s.s. "Razmak" left Aden at 8-30 p.m. on the 26th instant.

OFFICAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. P. G. Rogers and Mr. H. B. Clayton arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay held a Sardars Durbar and Full Dress Investiture at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen and Party arrived at Vellore last evening and after reviewing the Boy Scouts received an address of welcome from the trustees of the Arabic College and performed the opening ceremony of hostel buildings attached to the college.—A. P.

The Government of Bengal have approved of the leave granted by the Calcutta Corporation to Mr. Subhaschandra Bose, Chief Executive Officer until he is able to resume his duties.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson held a combined reception and durbar of Sardars of Deccan at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Wednesday night.—A.P.

Sir Geoffrey Clarke and Mr. P. N. Mitra will leave for Paris on 30th August to attend the International Telegraph Conference.

Any stubborn pain in the small of the back is good cause to suspect weak kidneys, for that is just where the kidneys are, the natural spot for kidney pains.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1925.

A QUESTION OF SELF-RESPECT.

The resolution Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee has given notice of in the Indian Merchants' Chamber regarding the futility of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, and the duty of the Chamber and its representative in the Assembly in connection with the same, raises a grave question of national self-respect. We trust this unique institution representing the Indian mercantile community will not prove disloyal in this matter to the nation as a whole. The Assembly has stolen a march on the Chamber, thanks to the no-confidence motion of Mr. Jinnah. Sir Basil and the Home Member were alarmingly eloquent on the risks of offending the great immortals they have chosen to consider our currency question; but we doubt if they would feel that affront to their self-respect sufficiently to take the only course honourable men must take in such circumstances. So far as the English members of the Commission are concerned, we have no evidence of their sensitiveness prompting them to refuse an invitation which is, in the opinion of the real host, very little different from an intrusion. Are we to believe that high-placed Englishmen have lost every shred of self-respect and personal dignity, which in former days would have prevented men of one-tenth the standing and importance of Lord Lee, or even the Right Honourable Hilton Young, from accepting an invitation which was so patently resented by the chosen representitives of the Indian people? Lord Lee rushed the Services Commission, in spite of the fact that the Assembly had rejected the grant for the same; and we doubt not but that the Rt. Hon. Hilton Young will not hesitate to follow such an illustrious precedent. And as for the Indian members, the bulk of them cannot but feel too grateful for Lord Reading and his *ame damnee*, Sir Basil Blackett, having seasonably remembered them for services rendered on the Fiscal Commission and elsewhere, to think of the country's self-respect and the Assembly's resolution. Sufficient unto the day is the official recognition of their services in the shape of fresh opportunities for winning further distinction of the same ambiguous kind that the useful Prof. Coyajee and the amenable Knight of Nagpur are always in the saddle to render. Sir Rajendranath Mukerji is so utterly innocent in matters of currency that even if he were not the *preux chivalier* of the community *plus anglice que les Anglais*, he would feel no hesitation in entering himself for the Currency Stakes. The only member, then, of the personnel on whom the country could have counted in the slightest degree as certain to stand out for its self-respect, surprises us, we admit, by his studied silence in this regard so far. We are aware, indeed, that the Commission as now constituted could not have been got together or announced, without the Government having first felt their way in each individual case; and had Sir Purshottamdas taken the same view when he was first approached as the Assembly has now taken of the personnel and possibilities of this Commission, he must have had an ample opportunity to decline in advance what is at best a left-handed compliment from the Devil's Disciple. That, however, Sir Purushottamdas did not decline this honour (?) may be due to the hope men of his type of ingrained moderatism usually entertain about Government retreating from an absurd betrayal of our national interests even at the eleventh hour; or, perhaps, it may be the result of a reflection that by refusing the invitation he will be jeopardising the position of the body he represents in the Assembly. We are perfectly willing to give him the benefit of the doubt in this instance, though we cannot help playing the candid friend to Sir Purushottamdas and advising him that there is, as he must be aware, a strong, if silent, current of bitter criticism against him for many a facet of his rich and varied public career; and that if he flouts the considered opinion of his constituency he will be only adding to the causes of discontent against him in an influential section of his constituency. He has a chance, we fully realise, of personal distinction of the type poor Sir Dadiba Dalal got in the last mockery of a public currency inquiry, but weighed in the balance against the question of our national self-respect, could there be any question of hesitation for a self-respecting public man?

The Assembly, we have noted, has given the lead to public sentiment on this matter, though the Indian Merchants' Chamber was the first in the field by tabling a motion insisting on the vindication of our national self-respect The Assembly, like the Chamber, had been promised specifically by the evil genius of Indian Finance that the Indian representation on the Commission would *be "adequate and effective."* The Assembly had demanded, and the Chamber had reiterated the demand for, an Indian chairman and an Indian majority, in studied moderation which sought to avoid any offence by the categoric enunciation of the plain truth of the matter, that in every instance where the economic interests of India clash with those of Britain, no Englishman can possibly take an unbiassed, impartial opinion. The currency manipulation of India has, for the last generation and more, provided one such problem, in which commission after commission has flagrantly ignored the national interests of India, and made the entire administration of the Indian Currency System, a veritable feast in which Jews and Gentiles have joined together. Since Englishmen in this country cannot play to perfection the judge in such matters, it would be immoral to offer them the temptation in which they may be obliged to sacrifice their immortal souls to purchase a mess of potage for their country. Lord Reading and Sir Basil may be like desperate gamblers staking their all on a single throw; but that is no reason why Indian public men or bodies should be caught in the snare, and permit themselves to be parties to a heartless immolation of their national interests.

We can understand the Chamber and the Assembly's moderation in demanding only a *majority* of Indian commissioners, with an Indian chairman, in stead of a *wholly Indian* commission. But we cannot understand Sir Basil or Lord Reading thus openly avowing themselves capable of a mental reservation, which is cousin german to audacious deceit and by which Sir Basil seeks to make the world believe that when he promised an "adequate and effective" representation of Indian opinion on the currency commission, he meant only a packed body of *Johukmis*. Sir Basil does not, of course, want an inquiry; he only seeks a vindication. And he has selected his tools like a skilful craftsman who knows what he wants, and is resolved to get it. Now that Britain has herself reverted, nominally at least, to the Gold Standard, it is more than ever necessary according to this High Priest of Indian Finance, for India to have a manipulated currency, managed in the interests of, and under inspiration from, Whitehall. Lord Reading and his *ame damnee* in finance glory in the title of faithful watchdogs of British interests in this country. They have bravely tried to earn their right to that title by an arrant piece of sophistry enshrined in the "adequate and effective" representation of Indian opinion on the present Currency Commission. But is that a reason why the spokesmen and champions of Indian sentiment and Indian needs should be stampeded into a complete surrender of our national self-respect? Given the composition of the Commission as it stands to-day, the report of that body is a foregone conclusion. In matters of currency, Gold Standard is the King of Commerce and the Emperor of Industry; but it is also a tyrant of financiers, and a despot for lawyers. Lord Reading is the best specimen of the black letter lawyer, and Sir Basil has a single-hearted ambition to be distinguished as the most meddlesome if muddle-headed financier that it was ever the lot of India to maintain. Between them, they have cooked a mess that cannot tempt the Indian public into even tasting. For India does not want her currency system to be a sort of walking-stick to the British financial system, and certainly not to be like crutches on which British commerce could be supported. India wants an honest, automatic currency system, which alone can aid her industries and agriculture, and help her commerce out of groves which to-day make our foreign trade a gigantic shovel for digging up the very roots of our national prosperity. Sir Basil, in his self-appointed quest of the Golden Fleece, has discovered a new incantation. He has made up his own idol of the Stability of Prices, and wants to enthrone it in the place of the orthodox worship of a fixity of Exchange. Stability of prices is a chimera which this stalwart of the British Treasury will never achieve; while fixity of exchange, engendered by an honest currency system based on the self-acting Gold Standard, is the sheet-anchor of all sound finance. India seeks to restore such an honest currency system. Lord Reading and Sir Basil Blackett, however, seem to have no desire that India should flourish at the very remote but conceivable risk of Britain floundering; and so they have flung at us a Commission, whose reference is a warning, and whose personnel a menace. Mr. Tairsee has taken the warning. Let the Chamber guard against the menace and make its representative retire while yet he can do so with honour.

ASKING FOR IT.

"Hystericus" contributes an amusing article to the "Times of India" illustrating the value of the Setalvad chair of journalism in the Bombay University. As the Vice-Chancellor's object was to improve the standard of fairness in the profession, the manner and matter of writers like "Hystericus" should strengthen the conviction of Sir Chimanlal that some reform, if only for the sake of charity, is really necessary. To borrow a mixed metaphor aired, not long ago, in the "Times", the proposed Faculty may serve as "an anti-dote to the storm". The writer is distressed over a Poona paper using the term "horse's egg" instead of "mare's nest". "Horse's egg" is a variant coined from the vernacular and to the Indian reader the idea of absurdity is conveyed in graphic form by that expression. It is not ignorance of the phrase "mare's nest" that provoked the novel turn in words. We believe it was Babu Motilal Ghosh who circulated the homely phrase and it caught so well that censors like the "Englishman" would not hesitate to use the chimerical phrase in inverted commas. In the contact of languages, there are such cases of the mutual slipping in of words and ideas, and that is why a lexicon of Anglo-Indian phrases had years ago, to be written up. We think a lot of familiar phrases like "not caring a brass-button" and "selling like hot-cakes" may without any outrage be adapted for piquant, local colour. The insignificance of the brass-button is not present to the Indian mind. As for hot cakes, Indians, who mostly rely on family-cooking, do not get that startling sense of despatch which the term conveys to the pavement-walker. Professors of journalism will make these oddities clearer to our contemporary when the chair is founded.

"Hystericus" goes for us, and being thoroughly British he does not understand the sense of India being in the "decoy-hold" of Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead. When a new elephant is broken and civilised—as India is being broken and civilised—it is usual to put the animal between two trained tuskers. To the Indian reader it is a familiar image, and we hope it has penetrated the foreign skull of "Hystericus". How can commonplaces chortle? So asks the critic who pretends to be puzzled at the term "chortling commonplaces". Lord Reading spoke hackneyed words, chuckling over the hoax represented by his London excursion. If we had said "sneering abuse", the critic would no doubt have asked if "abuse" were a biped to sneer. Plains though inanimate are occasionally said to smile, and it does not require any tremendous vein of poetry to seize the meaning of simple phrases. As for "desiccated threats", where is the enigma when it is clear that Lord Reading's threats are old and worn-out? We admit there was some obscurity in our reference to Lord Reading and Indian States. But Indian readers could read between the lines. "Hystericus" who wants elucidation will do well not to expect it from us. Lord Reading, with whom he professes chumming familiarity, will tell him that the protection he extends to Indian Princes needing it, is not confined to the provisions of the Indian Princes' Protection Act!

We wonder how "Hystericus" who condemns the phrase "starting from every advantage" will criticise the following sentence :—

"But everybody knows that there is not available throughout the whole of India men in sufficient numbers and of the requisite calibre to staff a commission of this nature."

It is taken from the model editorial of the "Times of India" of yesterday. We submit that the combination of singular and plural in subject and predicate, is a trifle unconventional. Not that the writer is ignorant of the first rule of syntax, but even the "Times" which is generally a day behind us in the choice of topics finds itself fallible in the pressure of composition. We have greater excuse for smaller slips. The story about Shakespeare's "Travesty" is good, but we know better ones. An I. C. S. officer trying a temple-case was repeatedly told that there was a "Moorthy" in the shrine. Of course, it referred to the image, but after two days' hearing, the officer declared. "Moorthy who is at the bottom of the trouble should be summoned." Such was his comprehension that he afterwards became a regular contributor to an Anglo-Indian daily. On another occasion, a poor European found himself installed as a librarian in India. Being ignorant he was intensely irascible and when an applicant wrote down "As You Like It" as the name of the book he wanted, the librarian shouted that he would stand no nonsense. An old staff-man of the "Times of India", now no longer there, once told us a story of the Anglo-Indian's knowledge of Shakespeare. In the nineties, there was a controversy with the "Bombay Gazette". One of the contestants ridiculed the other saying that the proposal would not commend itself either to Sir Toby Belch or Sir Andrew Aguecheek—the two poltroon-knights of "Twelfth Night". In the course of a heated reply the following words occurred: "Who cares for the opinion of two obscure knights who may be posing as experts?" Therefore when all is said and done, the shop-soiled products exported from "Home" for the Indian market, will profit by going through some "factory of journalism." The dispute on this matter will now cease. Let the remains of "Hystericus", hyper-critic, be now carted away in silence. But the snob asked for the fatal lash.

Notes of the Day.

Monkey-Gland Survival.

We have never seen any other petition so cringing and nauseating as the one submitted by some of the gentlemen belonging to the Council of State to prolong their dubious tenure. Our correspondent says that some of the elders are innocent of the move. Five years they have done their part, and Law imposes upon the country the duty of reviewing their credentials and electing competent men to constitute the Council of State. The elders who are already in, are growing grey, but there is no reason to think that the Council of State should consist, necessarily, of grey-beards. The Upper House has been playing such a subservient part that the members are tempted now to plead for an extra year, like incipient pensioners. As a recommendation to their unwanted continuance, they say that they were always loyal; more, that they always opposed non-co-operation. To say that you were loyal and that you opposed non-co-operation is to bid for some favour; and why shouldn't the elders try their best to obtain a favour in the form of ornamental jobs? We now understand what the members always thought of themselves as they defied the Assembly and resisted popular opinion. Mighty twaddle do they talk of the Duke of Connaught's appreciation of themselves, and say that obstruction and obnoxiousness were never their fault. Section 63D of the Government of India Act empowers the Viceroy to lengthen the life of the two Chambers in an emergency, but no special circumstances have arisen, save those of sycophant selfishness to justify the suggestion of its use for the sake of Elders who out of cowardice, shiver at the prospect of a general election. The imposture must not be allowed and it is humiliating to know that there are Indians to pray for special favour. We do not want a monkey-gland operation on the Council of State.

Organise the States.

It has been a tradition of the Congress to confine its activities to British India, maintaining a benevolent neutrality towards the Indian States. But so long as its work even in the restricted field was vigorous it was not without a healthy reaction in the States. The efforts by the people in several States to ameliorate the condition of the depressed classes, to abolish forced labour, to promote temperance, and to produce and popularise khaddar are only a few evidences of the indirect influence of the Congress on the States. The Rajasthan Seva Sangh, which has been doing excellent work for the last four years in the Rajputana States, is undoubtedly an off-shot of the non-co-operation movement. In fact, it was the indirect influence of the Congress on the States that drew the suspicious attentions of some chiefs on the most active public workers. But when public opinion was powerful, the workers could not be easily touched. Recently, however, some of the chiefs, like their allies the British bureaucracy, have taken advantage of the lull and disunion that have crept into the Congress and the consequent weakening of public opinion. The shooting in Alwar, the incarceration of Mr. Pathik by the State of Udaipur, the banishment of Mr. Ramanarayen Choudhari, Editor of "Tarun Rajasthan," and the gagging of Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj in respect of "political questions" by Jaipur, the exiling of some of its leading citizens by Jodhpur, the recrudescence of forced labour in Jodhpur and several other States, and the scandalous waste of the half-starved ryot's money by Indian Princes making holiday in England, all these are growing symptoms of the States' wanton disregard of their own responsibilities, with but few honourable exceptions. The subjects concerned suffer silently, as they are ill-organised for political agitation. It is, therefore, urgently necessary for the subjects of all the Indian States to be properly organised severally and collectively. It was with this object that an All-India States Subjects Conference was convened at Delhi in September 1923. The Conference resolved to establish an organisation called "the Indian States Subjects Association" with headquarters at Delhi, "to protect the interests of the subjects of Indian States by all lawful means and to urge reforms in the administration of Indian States." It was to have branches affiliated to it in the various Indian States. The Editor of the "Rajasthan," however, who was also the General Secretary of the Conference, complains that the Association "was only a still-born child and did not really see the light." He now appeals to the well-organised institutions like the Deccan States Subjects Association, the Kathiawar Hitawardhaka Sabha and the Rajasthan Seva Sangha to assist in the revival of the All-India Association and to the people of the States in general to enlist in large numbers as members of the Association. We cordially support the appeal and trust that, in view of the gravity of the present situation, it will meet with full and speedy response.

Bombay Telephones.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has done well to enter a timely and emphatic protest against the contemplated introduction of the message rate system for telephone installation in Bombay. So far as the "small users" are concerned, the proposed system will be a positive discouragement to them to subscribe to the telephone service and thus defeat the very object which the Telephone Company has in view. The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, however, maintain that the new system will also result in the loss of patronage and support of a large proportion even of the Company's big constituents. Apart from these considerations of self-interest which should weigh with the Company, there is, as the Committee point out, no single justification for the proposal. It is true the system has been introduced in Calcutta but it is still in an experimental stage there and until the experiment proves a success,—which is problematical—it will be foolish to make a similar attempt in Bombay. The existing rates are already high enough and fully compensate the Company for the increased cost of materials and labour. The Company is a public utility company and before it expects the public to give serious attention to the new system, involving as it does increased rates of payments, the latter, as the Committee of the Chamber contends, must be satisfied that the Company's expenditure has outstripped its revenue, and that the expenditure is all of a legitimate character.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

BY B. F. MADON.
XIII.

(A detailed examination of the defence officially put forward of Government's Currency Policy.)

In the previous articles we have gone into the merits of the question of the producer versus the consumer. I shall now take up another point in Sir Basil Blackett's speech, in which he wonders how any one can maintain that the rise in Exchange had been robbing the producer of 40 crores of Rupees a year (para 43 of Budget Speech for 1925-26).

The Accounts of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for March 1925 give the total Exports of Indian Merchandise for 12 months ending 31st March, 1925, as Rs. 385 crores, made up as follows:

		Crores.	
1. Food, Drink and Tobacco	Rs.	105.42	
2 Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	Rs.	192.25	297.67
3 Articles wholly or mainly manufactured from agricultural raw materials			
A. Textiles—Cotton, Jute, Silk, Wool, etc.	Rs.	64.27	
B. Hides and Skins	Rs.	7.29	
C. Dyes, Colours	Rs.	1.39	
D. Drugs and Chemicals	Rs.	2.1	75.10
4 Articles wholly or mainly manufactured of metals.			
E. Iron and Steel	Rs.	2.20	
F. Other metal goods	Rs.	2.80	5
5. Living animals			.31.
			378.08
6 The rest—(manufactured articles not included above and postal articles).			6.92
Total			385.00

There can be no dispute about items 1 and 2 being all producers' goods. As for 3, it is the same producers' goods i.e. raw material with additional work done on it and therefore in this group the primary as well as the secondary producer are both interested. The Raw materials forms the principal part of the cost of such articles, and as Jute or Cotton Mills never pay more than current market prices for the Jute or Cotton they buy, all the raw material used by them is affected adversely by

(Continued on page 10)

DEBT NEGOTIATIONS

"AN INTERRUPTION"

RUMOURS ABOUT BREAK-DOWN.

LONDON, August 26.

Pessimism is prevalent in London and Paris on the subject of the Churchill-Caillaux conversations. The Cabinet meets in London to-day and will be presided over by Mr. Chamberlain when Mr. Churchill will report on the progress of his conversations with M. Caillaux of which Mr. Baldwin who is on the Continent has been kept informed. M. Caillaux, who is consulting French experts this morning, meets Mr. Churchill after the Cabinet meeting. Financial circles in London criticise British official silence as giving an occasion to rumours prejudicial to the negotiations. Most of the rumours contemplate a breakdown, but the statement credited to M. Caillaux, last evening, that they were working to "get something on paper" is regarded as indicating that not so much final settlement, as a clarification of the position is being sought. It is understood that Britain is asking for annual payments of twenty million sterling, while France is offering ten millions sterling.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

There was a surprisingly large attendance, to-day at a special Cabinet meeting, considering the holidays. Prior to the Cabinet meeting, M. Caillaux visited Mr. Chamberlain at the Foreign Office. Mr. Chamberlain had previously a lengthy conversation with the American Ambassador, it is believed, not merely as regards the debt negotiations but also on the Security Pact and the situation in China. While Mr. Houghton has not been instructed to participate in the debt discussions he is making unofficial enquiries about their progress. M. Caillaux in the afternoon interviewed Mr. Montagu Norman and Mr. Reginald McKenna.

It is officially announced that Government has authorised Mr. Churchill to finally offer a settlement of the French debt on the basis of 62 annual payments of 12½ millions sterling on the sole responsibility of France, subject to agreement on details and governing the condition of proportionate equal treatment by France of her creditors. M. Caillaux has reserved his opinion and has promised to submit the proposals to the French Government.

Mr. Churchill, commenting on an official statement embodying the offer said that negotiations had not been broken off. M. Caillaux, in a statement, says that Mr. Churchill, agreed to a partial moratorium until 1930 but only partly accepted the French demand—a stipulation which M. Caillaux thought was essential to any arrangement that the annual payments should be suspended in the event of their threatening to disturb exchanges. M. Caillaux also expressed the opinion that guarantees should be given that France will, in no case, have to pay Allied and Associated Powers higher sums than she received from Germany. He remarked that the conversations had been merely interrupted. He had no doubts about the final conclusion and arrangement

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

An official statement embodying the British debt offer, says that negotiations entered a new phase, three weeks ago, when the Cabinet authorised Mr. Churchill to propose to the French Government that France's not obligation should in principle, be halved which involved the payment of 16 millions sterling, during 62 years of British payments to America. The British Government contemplated that the portion of the French payment would be dependent on the yield of the Dawes annuities. It was in response to this offer that M. Caillaux visited London where he proposed that France should pay, in principle, a third of her debt to Britain by means of 62 annuities of ten millions sterling on France's sole responsibility.—Reuter.

COMPLICATED POSITION.

LONDON, August 26.

Though the proposal is a noteworthy advance on the previous French suggestions the gap between the twod proposals remains wide and unbridged. The position is further complicated by the impending negotiations on the payment of the French debt to America regarding which Britain at the outset made it perfectly clear that Britain must receive from France proportionate *pari passu* payments that France might make to America in this respect. Therefore, any Franco-British agreement could only be provisional pending the outcome of other negotiations. Britain, however, deeply concerned in the revival and appeasement of Europe, felt herself bound to respond to her ally's offer and authorised Mr. Churchill to make the offer.—Reuter.

Commencing from To-morrow

KRISHNA CINEMA

WILL SCREEN

THE SPLENDID FILM

'BHADRA BHAMINI'

OR

'TEST of CHASTITY'

Produced by LAXMI PICTURES BOMBAY.

SYRIAN RISING.

HEAVY FRENCH LOSSES

KHIRBET EL GHAZALI EVACUATED.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Jerusalem.—It is learned, on reliable authority, that following a heavy engagement in which the Druses forced the French to evacuate Khirbet El Ghazali, north of Damascus, another heavy engagement occurred, last night, when a French column, advancing South-East towards Ezraa, was compelled to evacuate its strong positions, the Druses following up the retiring French. The latter's losses were heavy; an armoured car and an aeroplane was destroyed. French aeroplanes are bombarding a village near Ezraa.—Reuter.

M. LYAUTEY SUMMONED HOME.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Rabat.—Marshal Lyautey has been summoned to France to confer with Government. Marshal Petain will in the meanwhile assume direction of the operations.—Reuter.

DISCUSSION ON INDIAN HEMP,

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Geneva.—At this morning's sitting of the Advisory Committee on Opium, the Siamese delegate declared that Government had withdrawn the reservation made at the Second Opium Conference with reference to Indian hemp.

The subject of Indian hemp occasioned discussion, Sir Campbell (India) recalling that hemp from which hashish and other narcotics were derived was grown in many countries, while hashish was not produced in India but imported. Sir John Campbell added that hashish consumed in Egypt was produced in Peloponese in connection with which he made an interesting and amusing statement that he had heard of a Graeco-Egyptian agreement whereby Egypt undertook not to grow tobacco if Greece stopped the cultivation of Indian hemp in Peloponese.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST JAPAN.

In the afternoon's session, replying to Sir Malcolm Delevingne's remarks alleging a large-scale manufacture of cocaine in Japan, a big quantity of which must remain on balance and large supplies were finding their way to other countries, and, therefore, were not required for local consumption, Tsurumi (Japan) declared that Government would investigate into the matter, and, if proved, would reduce its manufacture further. He stated that the production of cocaine and heroin was confined to medical and scientific purposes.

The question of the anti-drug propaganda raised an interesting discussion, resulting in the Committee agreeing that the propaganda was more harmful than otherwise Sir John Jordan, referring to the present-day difficulties in securing fuller information of the cultivation of opium in China, said that Chinese gunboats instead of seizing opium were employed in transporting it. With regard to the treaty between Canada and America for extradition in respect of offences against drug laws, the Committee decided to draw attention of the League Council with a view to similar treaties between the other Powers. Sir M. Delevingne said that the question of a similar Anglo-American treaty was at present being considered by the British Government.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, August 26.

Paris.—French correspondents in London agree that the conversations yesterday closed in a pessimistic atmosphere, particularly on the British side.

The "Petit Parisien" says that even a general agreement does not seem possible now but this need not cause alarm as the present conversations are the beginning, not the end.

The "Figaro" thinks that neither M. Caillaux nor Mr. Churchill are blameworthy for the agreement figures are impossible, while the common creditor, America, makes no definite statement regarding her demands.

The "Excelsior" writes "the delay of six months or a year in reaching an agreement is a lesser evil than the disaster which is possible if France undertook obligations she was incapable of fulfilling without falling from the rank of a great nation."—Reuter's Special.

HIS "BIG JOB."

M. CAILLAUX RETURNS HOME.

LONDON, Aug., 27.

M. Caillaux departed to-day for France. He was bade farewell by the French Ambassador and a representative of Mr. Churchill.

Interviewed by Reuter, M. Caillaux dwelt on the cordiality of the prolonged and, sometimes animated, conversations. He said the French Cabinet would meet to-night and he would report to it immediately. "I shall take up my job again as soon as I reach Paris. it is a very big job, you know," he added.—Reuter.

CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

GOVERNMENTS' COMPROMISE WITH NON-OFFICIALS.

MATERNITY BENEFITS BILL THROWN OUT.

The Contempt of Courts Bill was yesterday referred to the Select Committee by the Legislative Assembly by 82 votes against 8, as the result of a compromise between Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sir Alexander Muddiman to exclude from the Bill altogether the definition of "contempt" against which criticism was mainly directed.

The motion to refer Mr. N. M. Joshi's Maternity Benefits Bill to a Select Committee was lost by 51 Votes to 47.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

There is widespread dissatisfaction among members of the Assembly against the Viceroy's speech to the Millowners' Deputation. Some of them wished to move an adjournment to press home this disappointment, but the fact that a resolution on the subject has already been balloted for discussion at an early date has barred such action.

Discussion on the Contempt of Courts Bill is proceeding. Sir Alexander Muddiman pleaded for its reference to a Select Committee where details could be worked out, and objection met, but held that there was need for legislation on the subject as the majority of local authorities had held so.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar has strongly opposed the motion, and he has been supported by Mr. Shunmukum Chetty and Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Mr. Kelkar is now speaking.

SIMLA, May 27.

The Contempt of Courts Bill had been described by the Calcutta Vakils' Association as "an atrophied monster of legislation which, if passed, would be a fruitful parent of popular fright and in proportions appalling to all rational minds." It was such a Bill which although for over two hours was opposed by all sections of Indian opinion has been referred to a Select Committee of the Assembly, thereby agreeing with the principle underlying the measure. The criticisms in the press and opinions of the Journalists' Associations all over India not to speak of the Bar Associations and other public bodies, had led the journalists in the Press gallery of the Assembly to believe that the measure would be choked or as the Upper India Journalists' Association had rightly urged its second reading would be adjourned *sine die*. This feeling was encouraged by the speech of the Home Member who in moving for a Select Committee admitted that the Bill required to be altered in several respects and that the definition of contempt suitably amended in face of the authoritative opinion received on the Bill. The opposition to the measure was started by an eminent journalist, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, whose views found considerable support from other journalists including Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Indeed, from the general Swarajists' opposition in which Liberals like Sir Sivaswami Iver and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad joined, though faint-heartedly, indicated that Sir Alexander Muddiman's motion would be lost. But, the result proved to be otherwise, chiefly because of Pandit Motilal's support—but on the definite assurance from Government that the obnoxious definition of contempt which had been opposed all round would be deleted.

STILL OBJECTIONABLE.

No doubt the definition of contempt was an eye sore to all, but the mischievousness of the measure still remains and it is to removing the objectionable features that the Select Committee on which Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty and others have agreed to serve will have to devote their task. Excluding the definition, the position of the Bill as it goes to the committee is that the doubts that exist regarding the power of high courts to take cognizance of contempts committed in subordinate courts will be removed. The high courts now empowered to deal with offences will continue to possess the power and other courts having the status of high court like the judicial commissioners' courts and chief courts will also have similar power and that the power to punish which is now unlimited will be restricted to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fine. It is to be hoped that the Select Committee will not allow the sentence of rigorous imprisonment to be imposed at all, for as Mr Kelkar remarked, judges sometimes behaved as if there was no law and if in such cases journalists who belonged to the fourth estate made *bona fide* criticisms in the interests of the public they should not be visited with condign punishment. By the deletion of the definition of contempt from the Bill, Government have no doubt agreed to remove the main objection to the Bill, for thereby any journalist who criticises the conduct of a judge in respect of a case which had been disposed of will be tried under the ordinary law and not for contempt as first proposed under the Bill and, what more, nobody will be proceeded against for an alleged offence of hurting the prestige of a petty judicial officer but every discretion will be given to high courts and to high courts only to judge whether the offence complained of really amounts to contempt or not. It was because the definition had included these also as offences under the Bill that even Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Sivaswami Iyer were compelled to range themselves against the motion. Pandit Motilal Nehru stressed this point further and influenced the Home Member to agree to remove the definition.

IS THE BILL NEEDED?

So far so good, but where is the need then for the Bill itself, It is after all merely to remove the doubts that exist in the mind of Government regarding powers of all high courts to deal with contempts committed in lower courts. Is such power really necessary? This is a point which the Select Committee should now consider seriously and which was evidently missed in the course of the debate. Although, Mr Abhyankar was very much criticised for having cast "aspersions" on judges, the truth cannot be completely gainsaid that there are in India judicial officers who are unduly influenced by the executive and it is to save the journalists from such officers that the Select Committee has to make necessary provisions if the Bill is at all to be acceptable to Indian public opinion.

A HUGE HOAX?

ELDERS' PETITION TO VICEROY.

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

A report has appeared in the Press that a memorial signed by members of the Council of State has been or will be submitted to the Viceroy praying for an extension of the life of the Council by one year. From enquiries of the members of the Council, some people are inclined to regard the report as a huge hoax.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SIMLA, Aug 27.

According to the arrangement arrived at yesterday to-day's agenda contained both official and non-official Bills for disposal. The new official Bills for introduction to-day included one giving effect to the recommendations of the Bar Committee and the Civil Justice Committee for effective suppression of fouring and the other validating the Gurdwara Act. The proposal of Sir Alexander Muddiman for a Select Committee on the Contempt of Courts Bill led to a heated debate.

Public interest had apparently waned and the public galleries had only a small number of visitors.

Repyling to Mr. Vankatapathi Raju, Sir Alexander Muddiman said that Government had no information regarding the King's visit to India next winter. "I do not know whether the Honourable member has any information." (Laughter).

Mr. Vankatpathi Raju: Has the Home Member read an account in the newspapers on the subject?

The Home Member: I am afraid I do not read the newspapers which my honourable friend reads. (Laughter).

Sir Alexander Muddiman was asked as to when the Muddiman Committee Report would be discussed.

The Home Member replied: In the first week of September.

Mr. Shunmukum Chetty asked Government to give sufficient notice to the members of the resolutions which Government wanted to move on the Muddiman Report.

The Home Member assured that Government would give notice at the earliest possible moment.

SPEECHES WHILE INTRODUCING BILLS.

Sir Alexander Muddiman then rose to speak and to introduce a new Bill.

The President pointed out that as the Standing Orders 32 did not grant any member the right to make a speech in introducing a Bill unless it was opposed he would like to save the time of the House by first ascertaining whether there was any opposition at all and if there was not the Bill should be introduced without a speech.

Sir Alexander Muddiman submitted that the practice of the House had been to allow a brief speech. The rules also indicated that the member proposing a Bill could speak as a matter of right.

Dr. Gour and Mr. Harchandrai wanted the practice to be continued.

The President held that the Standing

(Continued on page 8).

SECURITY PACT.

FRENCH REPLY

GERMANY & LEAGUE.

LONDON, Aug 26.

The text of the French reply to the Germany note of 20th July 1925 on the subject of security is published. It reiterates the declaration contained in the French note of 16th June that the Security Pact cannot affect the provisions of the Treaty of Peace relative to the occupation of the Rhineland. France and her Allies are convinced that Germany's entry into the League of Nations is the only solid basis of mutual guarantee and Europeans agreement, but Germany must enter the League under the same conditions as other nations. The Allies are not qualified to discuss the conditions of Germany's entry which the Council of the League has decided.

Referring to the German reservations on arbitral conventions to be concluded between Germany and her neighbours, the reply emphasises that the primary object of the Allies is to render a fresh resort to force impossible, and, therefore, compulsory arbitration is an indispensable condition to any Pact. In conclusion, it dwells on the difficulties and delay involved in the exchange of notes, and, therefore, invites Germany to enter into negotiations earnestly trusting that they will result in the conclusion of a definite treaty.—Reuter.

GERMAN POLITICIANS DISAPPOINTED.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Berlin.—The vagueness of the Allied Security Note has disappointed the political circles, who nevertheless welcome the opportunity of conference, steps for which are already being taken by the Allied and German diplomats, and which is expected to open in London next week.—Reuter.

RETALIATION BY SOVIET.

60 POLISH PRISONERS EXECUTED.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Moscow.—The Soviet Government on 23rd August executed sixty Polish prisoners at Minsk, apparently as a retaliation for the recent execution of three terrorists at Warsaw.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING IMPASSE.

LONDON, August 26.

Melbourne.—Deportation summonses are being issued against four persons connected with the seamen's strike. 266,000 tons of British shipping is now idle in Australian ports.

The Governments of Tasmania, Victoria and South Australia, replying to Mr. Bruce's request, have promised to take necessary steps to protect the seamen remaining loyal to agreements.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO ARREST OF DOCK WORKERS.

LONDON, August 26.

Shanghai.—Chinese policemen arrested four workmen in the dockyard in the Chinese City for assaulting a coolie. 130 comrades of the arrested men assembled outside the police station demanding the latter's release and refused to depart. The police fired in the air. The crowd was derisive whereupon the policee fired with the result that two were killed and four wounded and the crowd dispersed.

ARM SMUGGLERS ARRESTED.

Meanwhile, the French police arrested an international quintette of an Englishman, an Frenchman, an American, a German and a Chinese and charged them with smuggling arms into the country. The arms seized include 25 rifles, 2 pist is and 20,000 rounds of ammunition, as also 40,000 dollars in notes, it is alleged, to pay for arms.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN ORDERS FOR BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 26.

The Delegation of the Textile syndicate from Russia expects to conclude, in a few days, negotiations with leading Lancashire firms for textile machinery after which some members of the delegation will proceed to France, whose Minister of Commerce they say, has offered them every assistance in the matter of credits, while others will remain in London to continue negotiations with Lancashire and Yorkshire Firms. Members of the delegation, interviewed, declared that they had already signed contracts with three Lancashire firms involving a considerable sum. They added that they were anxious to place orders in England despite more attractive offers made by Germans and that no orders had hitherto been placed in Germany.—Reuter's Special.

GENERAL RY. STRIKE AT BRISBANE

LONDON, August 26.

Brisbane.—A general railway strike is threatened for August 31st, following a demand for a restoration of the recent five per cent reduction in wages.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Vienna, Aug. 26.—The death has occurred of Field Marshal Von Hoetzendorff who commandded the Austro-Hungarian armies in war.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBARDMENT OF MEDINA.

PERSIAN MEJLISS ADJOURNED.

PROTEST TO BE LODGED.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Teheran.—The Mejliss adjourned this morning as a mark of deep sorrow at the news of bombardment of Medina and destruction of the Prophet's grave. Before adjournment, a member requested Government to lodge a protest on behalf of the Mussalmans at such an irreligious action on the party of the Wahabis. The Premier promised to do so and requested formation of a commission to co-operate with Government regarding this question.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held at the Bhendy Bazar open ground at 9 p.m. (B.T.) to-day to protest against the reported bombardment of Medina and sacrilegious acts of Wahabis. A general Hartal (Day of prayer and fasting) will be observed to-day by all sects of Muslims.

AGAKHANIS TO OBSERVE HARTAL.

The Shia Imami Ismaili followers of H. H. the Aga Khan Sahib will stop their business to-day as a protest against the report insult to the Holy City of Medina by Ibn-e-Saud's attack on it.

BOMBAY MEAT SUPPLY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.

The Superintendent of Markets notifies for information that the probability is that no beef or mutton will be slaughtered on 27th inst. for the morning of the 28th instant. The butchers are making this hartal as a protest against Ibn Saud's bombardment of Medina. The probabilities are that fruit vegetable, fish and oilman stores will be available at the Arthur Crawford Market and all other usual commodities except meat will be sold at other markets.

RESOLUTIONS OF LAST TUESDAYS MEETING.

On Tuesday after the procession a mass meeting of the Bombay Muslims was held at Juma Masjid under the presidentship of Khan Saheb Sardar Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha. The meeting was crowded and there were present influential persons of all the leading Muslim communities of the city such as Borahs, Moguls, Memons, Khojas, Cutchies, Koknies, Hejazies, Kassabs, etc.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

This mass meeting of the Muslims of Bombay considers the attack made by Ibne-Saud on Medina-e-Munawwara and his firing on the Holy Tomb of the Prophet and the Mosque and considers him and his wild followers deserving of the hatred and curses of the whole Muslim world for these irreligious acts. It further prays to God that He may use His power to free the sacred places from these evil influences of the Najdies in the same manner that He did at the time of the attack by the master of the elephants (Ashab-e-Feel).

As the Nadjies having insulted the Islamic Holy relics have commenced to insult the Holy Tomb of the Prophet by which a feeling of the deepest resentment has been caused to the Muslim world, this public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay strongly draws attention of the Islamic rulers of the world that to enforce respect towards the Islamic religion is their peculiar duty by reason of their being rulers of the Muslim lands and that in consequence it is their duty to rise and afford protection to the Islamic Faith.

This public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay considers it necessary to set apart a day for Prayers for the Protection of Medina. This public meeting appeals to all the Musalmans of Bombay to observe, Friday, the 28th instant as a day of prayer and fasting and to desist from transacting all business and devote the day to prayer and after the Juma prayers to pray for the preservation of the Holy Places. This public meeting further requests the Musalmans of the whole of India to join the Bombay Musalmans in observing the next Friady as the "Day for Prayer and Fasting" and thus give proof of their devotion to Islam.

This public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay calls upon all the Muslims and Muslim ruling Princes of India, to raise their strong protest in their capacities against the Wahabies' satanic acts and thus give proof of their true faith of Islam.

Mr. Armad Dhorajiwalla appealed to the gathering to boycott the papers such as "The Khilafat Daily," "Zamindar," "Siasat," "Tanzim," "Hamdard," and such other papers which suport the false cause of Ibn-e-Saud directing to the Indian Muslims to the wrong path.

Sheth Mia Mahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani then porposed a vote of thanks to chair and the meeting terminated after a prayer said by Maulana Sadullah.

Following upon these events, special prayer meetings were also held at various mosques in the city last night supporting the above resolutions.

A large demonstration was made at Refaham, Lucknow, on Wednesday evening to express Muslims' disgust at the acts of barbarities and vandalism alleged to have been committed by the Nejdis in Mecca and at the bombardment of the sacred mosque at Medina.—A. P.

GOVT. CENTRAL PRESS.

PROPOSAL TO REMOVE CHARNI ROAD GARDENS.

CORPORATION'S OPPOSITION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday. Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Secretary to Finance Department had written to the Corporation:—

"With reference to your letter requesting that the Polling Day to be fixed by the Municipal Commissioner for the ensuing Municipal general ward elections should be declared as a public holiday, I am to inform you that Government regret their inability to grant your request, as a public holiday cannot be declared under the Negotiable Instruments Act for the City of Bombay only. As regards voters who are Government servants, Government propose to issue instructions to all heads of offices that they should be allowed, if necessary, sufficient time off duty on Polling Day to record their voters."

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said it was necessary that at least in the city of Bombay all the Government offices should be closed on the Polling Day. He thought the closing of offices even for half-a-day was enough for their purpose and moved that Government be requested to close their offices for half-day to enable their servants to attend the Polling booths.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricamji moved that the letter be referred to the Procedure Rules Committee for their report, as the matter was not very urgent.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot opposed Mr. Mohanlal's amendment, as no Government servant was now prevented from going to the polling booths to give his vote if he wished to do so.

The original proposition was adopted.

PORT TRUST REPRESENTATIVES ON CORPORATION.

The Corporation considered a letter from Government stating:—

"I am directed by Government of Bombay to forward a copy of letter from the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, requesting that steps may be taken to introduce legislation so as to provide that the Port Trust should be represented on the Municipal Corporation by at least two members, one of whom should be the Chairman of the Port Trust, and to request that you will be so good as to obtain the views of the Corporation with regard to the proposals made by the Port Trust. In case the Corporation agree generally to these proposals, I am further to request that Government may be favoured with their suggestions as to the manner in which effect should be given to them.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola moved that the letter be forwarded to the Procedure Rules Committee for their report, as he thought that the Port Trust should be represented on the Corporation, as their interests were closely allied.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that Government be informed that the Corporation did not see their way to accept the proposal, as he thought Government could, if they wanted, nominate the Chairman of the Port Trust on the Corporation.

The Commissioner said the proposition was not at all absurd, as the Corporation themselves wanted more representation on the Port Trust. The proposition was brought forward in Port Trust by Mr. Tairsee. (Cries of "Oh, Oh."). The suggestion was for the purpose of effecting better *liason* between the two bodies for the good of the city. If the presence of the Commissioner on the Board of the Trust was an asset to the city then the presence of the Chairman of the Trust in the Corporation was also an asset. The proper way to deal with the question was to send the question to the Committee for them to come to a proper decision in the matter.

Mr. V. A. Desai said he was not convinced by the logic of the Commissioner and they did not want to discuss Mr. Tairsee to-day, because the time would come when they would have to discuss the mischief done by Mr. Tairsee. (Laughter). As Government were strong, so were the Corpoartion, and they did not want to lose any of their seats to make room for two of the Port Trustees. The Corporation had certainly no objection if Government nominated either the Chairman of the Port Trust or the Director of Develoment, if they so desired, as he thought those officers would be far better than some of the Rao Bahadurs in the Corporation. (Laughter).

The original motion was agreed to.

CANDIDATES FOR MUNICIPAL SERVICES.

The following moved by Mr. S. D. Navalkar was thrown out:—

"(a) That it is the opinion of the Corporation that for the efficiency of the Municial service, a candidate for a post under the Corporation should be made disqualified for election, if he, under any circumstances, were to canvass votes for himself either by personally visiting Councillors or by bringing any influence upon them through his friends inside and outside the Corporation, except by a letter of his own introducing himself to Councillors and stating full particulars of his qualifications, with copies of testimonials, if any, for their information. (b) 'That the Municipal Secretary should in each case get only one nomination paper of a candidate, signed by two Councillors only, whose name has been recommended by a Committee for the selection of a candidate, or in the absence of any such Committee, the nomination of all the candidates who have applied for the post.' (c) 'That accordingly the necessary changes be made in the Election and Procedure Rules regarding the nomination and election of a candidate.'

CHARNI ROAD GARDENS.

Dr. A. Viegas moved:—"That the President be requested to represent to Government respectfully but very strongly and emphatically the Corporation consider it highly undesirable to fell trees and plants in the Charni Road Gardens for the purpose of erecting thereon, as it is reported, buildings for the Government Central Press thereby curtailing the area of the garden which is visited by a large number of people every day for recreation, and they be requested to abandon the proposal and to restore the garden to its original condition as far as possible."

He said instead of conserving the few open spaces in the city it was very sad to see the Government building on them. He had been to the Gardens the other day when he saw a large number of plants and trees being destroyed and it was their duty to represent to Government emphatically that they should not destroy the gardens. The garden had existed for more than 50 years and he had been visiting it for the last three generations, and when he went there the other day and saw the destruction a lump came up his throat. The Corporation ought to represent to Government that this vandalism should not go further. He suggested that the Press should be removed to the suburbs and he hoped Mr. Arbuthnot would tell the Corporation the true state of things.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot said it was a fact that Government had decided to erect the Government Central Press in a part of the Charni Road Gadrens and they had come to that decision after exploring all other available sites. The present area of the garden was 26,600 sq. yards and the area to be occupied by the Press was 10,200 sq. yards, leaving 16,400 sq. yards available to the public. No trees had been cut down, but a few shrubs had been removed for the purpose of trans-planting them elsewhere. The Corporation would not be well advised in passing the resolution as Government were using their own ground for their own purposes. The reason why the building was being built was that the old building was falling down.

Mr. S. D. Navalker strongly supported the resolution as he did not want the gardens to be lost to the public.

Sir Dinshaw Petit fully supporting, said there were many sites available to Government like the Cotton Green and the Marine Line Estate which they could well utilise for their purpose, and it was a pity that this site should be built upon, particularly as it was on the other side of the railway lines and any building there would spoil the beauty of the place. He hoped it was possible that Government might give in in such small matters, as they had given in in the case of the Oval.

Mr. S. K. Bhondy suggested the removal of the Press to Ambernath.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

(Continued on page 7.)

Order did not grant such a right, but he was willing to allow the past practice to continue.

Sir Alexander Muddiman introduced a Bill amending Sections 123, 170, 200, 202, 203, and 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the light of certain difficulties brought to ulight by the Local Governments and judicial authorities since the revision of the Code in 1923.

SIKH GURDWARA ACT.

Sir Alexander Muddiman next introduced a Bill supplementing and validating the Sikh Gurdwara Act. Certain provisions of the Sikh Gurdwara Act 1925, confer jurisdiction upon or withdraw jurisdiction from or relate to procedure of the High Court at Lahore. The Bill proposes to amend the Act where necessary and to validate those provisions which are ultra vires of the Punjab Legislative Council.

SUPPRESSION OF TOUTING.

The Home Member next introduced the Bill Amending the Legal Practitioners Act. The Bill proposed to amend the law in the following four respects: (1) to extend the definition of a tout in Section 3 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 so as to include firstly persons whose remuneration comes from any person interested in any legal business as well as persons whose remuneration comes from the legal practitioner himself and secondly persons who habitually frequent places of public resort for the purpose of procuring the employment in any legal business of any legal practitioner. (2) To permit the receipt of a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of a Bar Association as evidence of general repute. (3) To enable the courts and authorities who may now frame and publish lists of tout to cause enquiries to be held by a subordinate court which enquiries if the subordinate court concludes that the persons in question have been proved to be touts will lead to their inclusion in the list of touts framed and published under Section 36 of the Legal Practitioners Act and (4) to penalise any persons whose name has been included in a list of touts who continues to act as a tout. In regard to the last point it will be observed that under Section 36 of the Legal Practitioners Act authorities are only empowered to exclude from the precincts of court persons named in the list of touts. With the extension of the definition of a tout to persons who frequent places of public resort other than civil or criminal courts or revenue offices penal provision is required as was in fact recommended by the Civil Justice Committee.

CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

Sir Alexander Muddiman moved that the Contempt of Courts Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Graham, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Maulvi Ghulam Bari, Sir Henry Stanyon, Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, Mr. A Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. N. N. Dumasia, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. S. C. Ghose and himself (Sir Alexander Muddiman). In moving reference of the Bill to a committee, the Home Member admitted that opinions of the local Governments and High Courts and public bodies had been received. These show that some provisions had been closely examined and criticised but the majority of opinion supported the main principle of Bill. The important point was that the Bill defines the powers of the High Courts both chartered and non-chartered regarding Contempts of Courts and that it enabled them to protect Courts subordinate to them. The Bill limits the power of High Courts regarding penalty for contempt of Court, but did not limit their jurisdiction. The details of the measure had been criticised in many directions by the authorities whose opinions were well worthy of consideration. Some of their criticisms were directed against the definition of Contempt of Court. On reading these criticisms, it appears that amendments were possible in that respect. It had been argued that some of the powers proposed to be given to High Courts were obsolete. This was not a fact, because these powers were used in England. At the same time the Home Member agreed that these powers in respect of dealing with attempts to lower the authority of the Court should always be exercised with great discretion and caution. The Home Member also agreed that there was some force in the criticisms levelled against the procedure to be adopted under the Bill for contempts of Courts. The matter also undoubtedly required a remedy. If the Assembly accepted the principle of the measure, then Select Committee would examine the provisions in great detail and make the necessary alterations. One of the Judges of a High Court had stated that this bill interfered with the existing powers of the Jurisdiction of the High Court. A clause might be embodied making it clear that the existing jurisdiction of the Courts was not affected under this bill.

DEFINITION OF "CONTEMPT" OBJECTIONABLE.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar opposed the motion of the Home Member as he objected to the principle of the bill, although many local Governments had said in general terms that a Bill of this kind might be useful yet when their criticisms were examined, it would be found that there was not one single provision which could be considered to have been generally accepted. There were Governments and High Courts, which had taken exception to section three and four with the result that there was nothing left in the Bill upon which it could be said that these Governments were unanimous. The origin of jurisdiction of His Majesty's Court in contempt matters in the United Kingdom was involved in obscurity but active exercise of this jurisdiction was traceable to reversion to them of the jurisdiction of the Star Chamber. The jurisdiction itself was wholly arbitrary and uncontrolled and attempt to define and declare this jurisdiction in the Bill was a deliberate attempt at new repressive legislation, because it was a jurisdiction which enabled the Judge to commit to prison a subject of the King without fair trial, without verdict of jury and without appeal. The Bill was totally opposed to modern ideas of justice and fairplay. Mr. Rangaswamy said he did not plead that the law of contempt had no place in this country. He agreed no one should be permitted to introduce an atmosphere prejudicial to points in dispute or under adjudication in Courts by making comments during the pendency of a cause but there was absolutely no need for punishment for comments on matters which had been disposed of and when the case had passed the hands of the Judge but such a provision was in section two of the Bill. If comments were made which amounted to libel there was remedy for the Judge to protect himself under the ordinary law in the ordinary manner, but this Bill introduced in India a system which so far as the High Courts were concerned had never been accepter either in England or in India in recent times. The question of jurisdiction arose in regard to rights of High Courts to punish contempts committed before subordinate Courts. Such jurisdiction was never recognised in any civilised country, and if any such protection to subordinates was necessary then it must be in some other way but not by means of a Bill like the present one. The law, as it now stood, was ample for protecting subordinate courts against attempts to interfere with the administration of justice and it was not right that a petty officer in some mofussil Court should, the moment he felt that his authority and prestige had been wounded, set up contempt proceedings against any individual. Such a provision would lead to abuse of law and prove to be in serious menace to liberty of person and liberty of opinion. Freedom of speech and public comment were the most effective safeguards to people in any country, more so in a country like India where Government was not responsible to the people. But, the introduction of a dangerous provision enabling any judicial officer to move the Crown for proceedings against a person for any sign or visible representation attempting to lower the authority of the Court and not necessarily interfering with the administration of Justice was a serious matter against which the Assembly should set its face.

TRIAL BY JURY OPPOSED.

Mr. Ashworth, supporting the motion, said that it was necessary to define clearly that not only Chartered Courts but also non-chartered Courts like the Judicial Commissioners' Courts had power to deal with contempt cases committed not only before them but also before Courts subordinate thereto. This power was required not only in cases of journalists but also in respect of individuals for after all there was the safeguard in that it was the High Court which would sit in judgment over the offence. It had been suggested in some quarters that the trial must be before jury. Mr. Ashworth opposed the suggestion because that system had not yet sufficiently enabled Government to put down crimes in India. It was not true to say that the power proposed in the Bill was obsolete. It had also been stated that the Bill could wait till Judicial Commissioner's Courts were also raised to the position of High Courts. Mr. Ashworth thought that the time would never come because raising a Court to the position of a High Court was dependent on increasing the number of Judges and several other factors.

LIBERTY OF SUBJECTS IN SERIOUS PERIL.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty opposed the motion because the provisions went far beyond the statement of objects and reasons. The liberty of the subjects was in serious peril under this Bill, which revived obsolete jurisdiction regarding contempt of court. The contempt jurisdiction must be confined to High Courts and not delegated to subordinate courts.

JUDGE NOT INTEGRAL PART OF SOVEREIGN.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar also opposed the motion and said that the definition of contempt was open to serious objection. If the object was merely to reconcile the conflicting decisions of Judges then he would have had no objection. All courts in India, superior as well as subordinate, had ample powers to deal with contempt or actual obstruction of administration of justice in pending cases and there was therefore no need for artificial protection to subordinate courts as provided in the Bill. Under this measure the individual concerned loses even the right which the existing law provides him in cases of libel. When Judges sometimes forgot themselves the newspaper critics also might be allowed to forget themselves for a while and, therefore, no such condign punishment as proposed in the Bill was called for. Sometimes Judges behaved as if there was no law and in such cases if journalists who belonged to the fourth estate made criticisms when they should not be visited with punishment. Mr. Kelkar could understand protection for Government under section 124 (A) of the Penal Code, but could not understand protection for a Judicial Officer as if he was an integral part of the sovereign himself.

Sir Henry Stanyon, supporting the motion, said that the attitude of the Assembly ought not to be prejudiced by any consideration of details or imaginary pictures such as had been depicted. The Bill was necessary, first of all to clear doubts that had existed regarding the jurisdiction of High Courts, secondly, to include the Judicial Commissioners' courts in the schedule and, thirdly, to declare that protection should be extended to Subordinate Courts as well. High Courts who would hear the cases would be trusted to use powers with discretion. Of course, there was drastic alteration recorded in some of its provisions. The Assembly must see that the administration of justice was not obstructed.

The Assembly, at this stage, adjourned for lunch.

SIR SIVASWAMY SUPPORTS!

Sir Sivasawmy Iyer supported the Home Member's motion for select committee. Sir Sivaswamy believed in limiting the powers of the Executive as well as the Judiciary. He was, therefore, at one with Mr. Kelkar that the bill did good by attempting to define and limit the powers of High Courts in regard to punishment for offence.

SCANDALOUS JUDGMENT.

Mr. Abhyankar (Swarajist) said one object of the bill was to empower High Court to deal with contempts of subordinate courts. The speaker challenged the existence of subordinate courts as such, because these socalled courts were either presided over by Officers holding both executive and judicial function, or by officers on whom undue influence could be brought by the executive in whose hand their promotion and dismissal rested. They should first constitute proper courts before safeguarding them from contempt. Sir Henry Stanyon had said that High Courts were trustees of popular rights. The speaker challenged that. Even Sir Sivaswamy Iyer had admitted that High Courts contained bureaucrats. It was evident that while Judicial Commissioners' Courts were to be given High Courts powers in this respect because it was against the public, High Courts powers where these could help the public were not extended to these courts. Mr. Ashworth had referred to scandalous attacks in the press. The speaker retorted by stating that there had been scandalous judgments too. If there were proper courts people could be left to take care of their judges.

VERY BADLY DRAFTED.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad condemned observations calculated to lower the reputation and dignity of Courts (applause), the more so as India was advancing towards self-governing institutions as regards the object of the bill the speaker believed it was desirable that when High Courts could take cognisance of contempts, that they should be allowed to protect mofussil courts also and it was advisable that all doubts on the point should be removed. The Bill was, however, very badly drafted and much of the criticism was due to the definition of "contempt". There should have been no definition attempted and the various High Courts should have been left to interpret contempt according to their traditions and practice. The Bill should have been a simple measure consisting of two sections, one making clear that High Courts possess power to try contempt cases and the second extending the power to Judicial Commissioners' Courts.

Mr. Dumasia said the first canon of journalism was not to obstruct the administration of justice. The Bill should, however, be badically altered in Select Committee.

DELETE SECTION 2.

Pundit Motilal said he took the same view as Sir Chimanlal had considered the Bill was very badly drafted (laughter). The Bill had two aspects, one to remove doubts and extend the powers to Judicial Commisioners and the other that defining contempt and imposing punishment. He for one could not let the Bill go to a Select Committee until section two containing definition was deleted. He therefore suggested the deletion of this section before the House agreed to Select Committee.

GOVT. ACCEPTS MOTILALJI'S SUGGESTION.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said he had made clear that the Bill had three principles, one dissolving all doubts, secondly that courts not now empowered to deal with contempt cases should have power and thirdly restricting punishment by high court to six months. Considerable attack had been made on the drafters of the Bill. The attack was unjust because the drafters could not draft the Bill without attempting to define contempt. They need not, however, be at loggerheads on that point. If the House did not want the definition of contempt he would agree to its deletion. (applause). He, however, took the strongest exception to the aspersions cast on the whole magistracy in this country by Mr. Abhyankar. In which country in the world, he asked, were Judges not appointed by the Executive? Mr. Abhyankar had only cast the aspersions on the majority of his own countrymen who as a whole carried on their work admirably (applause).

The motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee consisting of the Home Member, Pundit Motial, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Graham, Mr. Tonkinson, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Ghulam Bari, Sir Henry Stanyon, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Dumasia, Dr. Gour, Mr. S. C. Ghose and Mr. Hussanally was put to vote and declared carried.

There were, however, some noes and as these persisted in asking for a division, the House divided and carried the Bill to the Select Committee by 82 votes against 8.

MATERNITY BENEFITS.

After the contempt of courts had been referred to select committee the Assembly took up Mr. Joshi's Maternity Benefit Bill discussion on which was not finished yesterday.

Mr. Charters, representing the Associated Chambers of Commerce in a maiden speech, opposed Mr. Joshi's bill which was in his opinion impracticable and proposed dangerous and costly organisation.

Mr. Clow opposed Mr. Joshi's motion.

WANTED AN OUNCE OF ACTION.

Mr. Joshi in a vigorous speech, replied to the debate. Government and other members had said that they were in sympathy with the object of his bill. He preferred an ounce of action to tons of sympathy. It was not his intention to ratify the whole of the Washington Convention. He had taken its good points only. Mr. Joshi further said that the chief need of women in the family way was rest and this bill gave that to them. He quoted Dr. Barnes' report and said that in Bombay on an average six women lived in a small room, three of them nearing delivery time and he concluded from this that if financial help proposed by him was given to these people they would better their position. Regarding the financing of his scheme, he said money must come from industry alone. It was no argument that some mills in a particular industry did not employ women and, therefore, they should be let of Industry as well as welfare of labourers must be taken as a whole and if in particular industry employed women the whole of it must be taxed. He repeated that defects of his Bill could be remedied in the Select Committee. He quoted the case of the Committee stage of the Workmen's Compensation Bill where the whole question of limiting the liability of employers as deleted, although it was a Government measure. He appealed to the House to accept his motion.

BILL REJECTED.

Sir B. N. Mitra, winding up the debate, quoted statistics to prove that Mr. Joshi had failed to prove his case. It must not be forgotten that ninety-one per cent of women labourers did not attend after childbirth. If this Bill was forced on the industries then employers would probably reduce the wages further and possibly also withdraw the benefit schemes already voluntarily in existence. If the Bill was passed it would have the same results as if prohibition legislation was introduced without any idea of the financial results.

The motion to refer Mr. Joshi's Bill to Select Committee was put to vote and lost by 51 votes to 47 amidst applause and a few cries of 'shame'.

THE PRESIDENTIAL WIG.

THE HON. MR. V. J. PATEL.
The new elected President of the Legislative Assembly in wig and robes.
(Photo by Director of Public Information, Simla.)

JUSTICE DENIED.

VICEROY AND MILL-OWNERS.

MR. N. N. WADIA INTERVIEWED.

Mr. N. N. Wadia, Chairman of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, who headed the deputation of the Ahmedabad and Bombay Mill-owners to represent their side of the case to H. E. the Viceroy returned from Simla to Bombay on Thursday afternoon. Immediately after his arrival in the office, a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" interviewed him to get his impression in regard to the Viceroy's reply to their representation. Mr. Wadia said he was very much disappointed at the Viceroy's reply. He had gone to Simla with his colleagues to get justice from the ex-Chief Justice of England but he got injustice instead. Mr. Wadia pointed out to our representative the statistics of imports to India which he had placed before the Viceroy which showed that the Japanese piece-goods imports to India exceeded four times those of the United Kingdom in 1925 and if that was the case he submitted that apart from India even Lancashire and Manchester too were hard hit in the Japanese competition.

WHAT NEXT?

Asked by our representative as to what he proposed to do now, Mr. Wadia replied that he had just returned from Simla and had submitted his report to his committee only a little while ago. The Committee will sit almost every day to consider the situation and will place before the general meeting their considered opinion later on. When he goes to England he will point out to the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester and Lancashire that apart from India their own industries are being gradually killed by the Japanese competition.

Mr. Wadia very much regretted that the Indian press and the Labour leaders were not supporting the mill-owners in their fight against the Excise Duty and instanced the representation of the Labour leaders who demanded a condition that the reduced wages should be restored if the Excise Duty was to be abolished. This, he said, gave an excuse to the Government to put off the abolition of Excise Duty as they thought that the parties were divided and fighting among themselves.

Mr. Wadia added he was not in a position to say anything at present as to what the mill-owners would do in the further, as it was a matter which rested entirely with the Committee, but all that he said was that he was sorely disappointed at the Viceroy's reply.

FOREIGNERS' SYNDICATE.

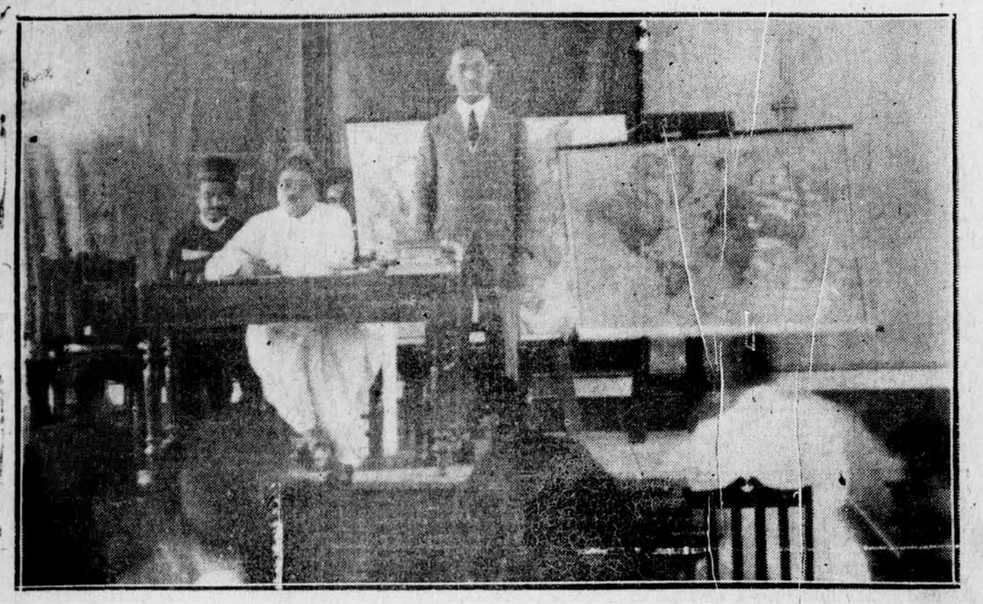
We understand from a reliable source that a syndicate of foreigners who are mostly Britishers intend purchasing twenty mills of Bombay at a very cheap price. The capital being foreign it would be interesting if the new syndicate were charged Excise Duty and if the Government do so, they propose to start an agitation in England to do away with this impost.

INDUSTRIAL SWADESHI EXHIBITION

POONA CITY, August 26.

The Industrial Swadeshi Exhibition of the Tilak Mahavidyalaya was opened on Sunday by Rao Saheb Vaze. This year's exhibition contains many novel and interesting featurts. It includes scientific articles prepared by the Women's University, pictures by eminent artists and many Indian made articles from various parts of India. The exhibition is daily visited by hundreds of people.—A. P.

"INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY."



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
Dr. K. K. Dadachanji delivering the last of his lectures on "Swaraj and Indianisation of the Army in 10 years at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Bombay.

DADABHAI CENTENARY.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
Photograph of the Parsi gathering held at the Albless Bagh, Bombay, on Wednesday evening, to celebrate the Centenary of the birth of Dadabhai Naoroji.

HIGH COURT.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN FACTORIES.

PROSECUTION UNDER FACTORIES ACT

Byramji Naoroji Gamadia, Jamsetji Naoroji Gamadia, Jehangir Naoroji Gamadia, Perozshaw Cowasji Mehenti ..... Applicants
Vs.
The King Emperor ..... Respondent.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Mudgaonker).

This was an application for a revision of the order passed by Mr. J. T. Scotson, Sessions Judge of Khandesh confirming the conviction and sentence of Rs. 200 fine passed on the applicants by Mr. C. D'Souza, First Class Magistrate of Jalgaon who convicted them under Section 41 (a) of the Indian Factories Act, for employing women in contravention of Section 20 of the Act.

The first three applicants are the owners of a pressing factory at Raver in Kandesh District, while the fourth applicant is the manager. On 31st January 1923 at about 11 a.m. a fire broke out in the factory, as a result of which six women employed in it were burnt to death on the spot. Six more were severely burnt and removed to the dispensary where they ultimately died and ten others suffered burns more or less severe. The matter was investigated by the police. The prosecution alleged that the fire originated in the opener which was at work, and it ignited the cotton in front of the opener and spread to the mixing room through the open door in the partition. According to the prosecution women were employed in the press room where the cotton opener was at work. The defence theory, on the other hand, was that no women were employed in the press room, that the door of the partition was shut when the fire took place, and that the opener was not working at the time the fire broke out. The First Class Magistrate of Jalgaon before whom the applicants were tried convicted all of them and sentenced the first three of them to a fine of Rs. 100 each and the fourth to a fine of Rs. 200. An appeal to the District Magistrate of Khandesh having failed, the applicants applied to the High Court in revision.

Messrs. S. G. Velinker and V. F. Vicaji appeared for the applicants, while the Advocate General with the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

After hearing the arguments of both sides. Their Lordships reserved judgment till Thursday.

RETRIAL DIRECTED.

During the hearing of the application before their Lordships, on Thursday, the defence contended among other things that the trial before the Magistrate was vitiated by his omission to examine the accused as required by section 342 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment upheld the objection urged by the defence, and directed a retrial of the accused under section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES OF MAGISTRATE.

REVISION APPLICATION REJECTED

Before Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Mudgaonker on the Appellate Side of the High Court an application for revision was made by Mr. M. S. Noronha, Advocate, instructed by Mr. B. D. Gupta, Pleader on behalf of one Mahadeo Damodar Kini and two others against the sentence of fine passed by the First Class Magistrate of Kurla Mr. D. V. Deo who convicted them on the charge of grievous hurt.

The grounds urged in support of the petition were that the trying Magistrate failed to call upon the petitioners to further cross-examine the prosecution witnesses, that he refused to examine all the witnesses produced by the petitioners, and that he committed other irregularities which materially prejudiced the defence and led to failure of justice. On the merits of the case also the petitioner contended that the conviction was not warranted by the facts and circumstances of the case as disclosed by the evidence.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, were of opinion that the irregularities complained of were not such as to materially prejudice the defence and that therefore there was no reason for them to interfere in their revisional powers. The application was therefore rejected.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

NO PROCEEDINGS AGAINST NASIK NEWSPAPER

Before Mr. Justices Fawcett and Mudgaonkar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Government Pleader applied for a rule to be issued against Mr. Balkrishna Janardhan Marathe, editor, printer and publisher of the "Swatantrya" a Marathi newspaper published at Nasik, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court in respect of the report, published in its issue of 21st August, 1924, of the evidence of a prosecution witness Mr. Budhmal Kevalchand, Chairman of Water Works Committee of the Municipality in a criminal case under Section 420 I.P. Code against one Parnerkar, a Municipal Contractor which was then being heard in the Court of the First Class Magistrate of Nasik.

The report said that Budhmal was very rigorously cross-examined by the pleader for the accused, and gave a sample of the questions and answers. One of these questions was "Did you make a remark in the visit book when there was a singing party (by dancing girls) at the Water Works?" The report then went on to say: "(Mr. Budhmal holds down his head and there is laughter in the Court for a time)." The paper then commented upon it as follows: "In short it can be said that there were singing parties of dancing girls at the Water Works when Mr. Budhmal was in charge of a responsible office in the Municipality."

The Government Pleader stated that the comments asking the public to infer that while the witness Bhudhmal was holding the office of Chairman of Water Works Committee there used to be held singing parties of *Naikins* (dancing girls) at the water works, was calculated to influence the mind of the trying Magistrate while the case was yet *sub-judice*. The Editor when called upon to explain admitted before the First Class Magistrate that the report was incorrect, but was not prepared to apologise or express regret, and also failed to publish a suitable correction in a subsequent issue of the paper. The Government Pleader further contended that the publication of the report and the comments constituted contempt of Court inasmuchas they related to proceedings pending before the Court and were calculated to obstruct or interfere with the due course of justice. Under the circumstances, he submitted that the High Court should exercise its power to protect the courts in the motussil over which it exercises supervision against contempt.

Their Lordships, in rejecting the application, observed that the general principle so far as it concerned the report of judicial proceedings and comments of the kind now in question, was that any act done or writing published calculated to obstruct or interfere with the due course of justice or lawful process of the Court is a contempt of Court (See In re. M. K. Gandhi 22, Bom. L.R. 368). The question whether this particular paragraph would in fact have any real tendency of that kind in regard to the trying Magistrate was very doubtful, especially as the Magistrate himself knew that the report was incorrect, and the comments were not of a kind likely to alter his appreciation of the evidence. It seemed to Their Lordships that the more appropriate proceedings against the paper would be under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code than for contemut of Court.

Commencing from To-morrow

KRISHNA CINEMA

WILL SCREEN

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'BHADRA BHAMINI'

OR

TEST of CHASTITY

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A SWADESHI INDUSTRY.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., who opened Messrs. K. B. Joshi and Co's showroom of Kirloskar Pumps on the 13th inst. is seen here working on one of the pumps.

APPELLATE SIDE.

NO ABATEMENT OF RENT FOR DETERIORATION OF LAND

(Before Fawcett and Coyajee J.J.).
Shamba and others ..... Appellants
Vs.
Ramakrishna ..... Respondent.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. R. B. Milne, District Judge of Kanara, who reversed the decree of Mr. H. V. Kane, First Class Subordinate Judge of Karwar. The appeal involved a point of law on which there is not much authority in India and which came up for the first time for decision before the High Court of Bombay.

The facts were these. The plaintiff's predecessor-in-title took the plaint lands under a Mulgeni (permanent tenancy) rentnote dated 22-7-1889, agreeing to pay a fixed rent of 17 Khandis of paddy and 8 annas 6 pies in cash. Till recently the agreed rent was being paid. The plaintiff brought this suit for an abatement of rent on the ground that the defendants (landlords) had removed earth from the suit land in consequence of which more salt water flowed into his land and reduced its productivity and also on the ground that the land was subject to inundation from the sea. The plaintiff averred and it was proved at the trial that the profits of the land fell on account of these causes which reduced its productivity. There was a big *bandh* at a distance of a furlong from the suit land which prevented seawater from flowing into the suit land and many other lands during the fair season. The *bandh* used to be destroyed in the rainy season and reconstructed in the fair season by all the plot-holders interested. A few years before the suit, the Collector prohibited its reconstruction unless certain safe-guards were taken in the interest of some other agriculturists. As this involved expense, the *bandh* was discontinued consequently sea water flowed into the suit and other lands during high tides. This was admitted by the defendants. The plaintiff's allegation that defendants removed earth from the suit land and deepened it so as to allow more salt water to flow into the land and reduce its productivity was denied by the defendants. The trial Judge held that the earth was removed not by the defendants but by a stranger. He further held that defendants were not responsible for the disappearance of the *bandh* and observed as follows:—"The defendants are therefore not to be blamed at all if the plaintiff's land is spoilt. He may surrender his Mulgeni but if he wishes to stick to it, he must pay full rent..... The tenancy and the rent are permanent and plaintiff must continue to pay it. Plaintiff has failed to prove that defendants have done anything for which the rent must be reduced." Accordingly, the trial Judge dismissed the suit with costs.

The plaintiff appealed to the District Judge, who while, agreed with the trial Court's conclusions of fact, took a contrary view on the question whether plaintiff was in law entitled to abatement of rent, He observed as follows:—

"The plaintiff relies on 43 Mad 132. The defendants reply that the lease therein question was one for 20 years and that the same principle can not apply in the case of a permanent tenancy; the proper remedy is a surrender of the tenancy which defendants are willing to accept. The plaintiff however has a right which practically amounts to ownership, he is not willing to surrender it and defendants' readiness to accept the surrender shows that the land is not without value. The Madras case quoted recognises the principle of abatement in such cases and the question of the length of the tenancy does not appear to be material. The order for abatement may be limited to the period during which the reason for abatement continues. There is evidence that the suit land has deteriorated and that the rents of surrounding lands have decreased. The plaintiff is therefore entitled to abatement of rent." The learned District Judge allowed the appeal with costs in both counts and reduced the rent by 7½ Khandies.

The defendants appealed to the High Court.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, for the Appellants—defendants, submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to abatement on the ground of deterioration. The rent had been fixed once for all. If the productivity of the land had increased by any circumstance such as new facilities in irrigation and the like, the landlord was precluded from raising the rent. It stood to reason that the tenant should be similarly precluded from claiming a reduction in rent on account of inundation and such other causes. The tenant had in this case bound himself "to do the *adwan* and *lagwan* i.e. to construct dams to prevent water from flowing in and maintain the land in proper condition." If the common *bandh* a furlong off was not reconstructed by the villagers, the tenant here was not relieved from his "obligation to put up *bandhs* round the suit land and maintain it in good condition. In any event, as the covenant to pay rent was unqualified, the plaintiff ought to pay the agreed quantity so long as he held the land. Under Section 108 of the I. P. Act the plaintiff was at liberty to surrender the Mulgeni on account of an act of God. That was the only course open to the plaintiff. The contrary opinion of the Madras High Court on this question was open to much criticism. Neither the usage of this country nor the common law of England gave to the tenant another remedy in similar circumstances. The courts of equity in England did not give relief to the tenant except when the land itself was permanently submerged. In 4 Taunton's Rep. 45, the tenant was held liable to pay though the premises had been burnt down. Mansfield C. J. observed "The land was still in existence and there was no offer on the part of the defendant to deliver it up." In 10 Irish Reports 395, the defence of the tenant was that the sea had swept away the wall, the rampart and the buildings erected by him and that the foundations and the whole plot of ground became submerged. But the Court disallowed the plea on the ground that the ground remained to its original state. It was only when the land was 'totally' submerged (so that no use whatever could be made of it) that the tenant was given relief. Partial deprivation of the use of the land afforded no ground for relief. *Vide* also Woodfall p513 Foa on Landlord and tenant p. 137, Halsbury Vol. 18 p. 481, Bacon's Abridgment Vol 6 p. 49 (6th edition) Turning to Indian decisons there was no case which touched the present point. In 1864 W.R. p. 42, a portion of the land had been washed away. The case in 22 C.L.J. was also one of diluvion. In 43 Mad 132 a past of the land had become totally unfit for cultivation. In all these cases there was a total deprivation of the use of a portion of the land. In the present case there was no depreviation; only the productivity had lessened.

Mr. Nilkant Atmaram for the Respondent urged that, while the trial Judge had given no reasons for his finding on the legal point, the District Judge had given cogent reasons for his view. The transfer of property Act did not apply to agricultural leases. English precedents were of no help in deciding cases of this nature. In 1864 W.R. 42, Peacock C. J. relied on an observation in Bacon's abridgment because it was in accord with justice and equity. In 43 Mad 132 also it is observed that the decisions in India ought to be based on considerations of justice and equity. The learned Judges have rightly observed that the total avoidance of the lease is not the only remedy of the tenant. If the principle of abatement applies to a lease of 20 years, as was held in 43 Mad 132 it applies with more reasons to a permanent lease.

Mr. Murdeshwar was heard in reply.

Their Lordships accepted the contentions of the appellants' pleader and allowed the appeal with costs throughout. The decree of the trial Court was restored. Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the Appellants.

Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the Respondent.

G. O. M'S. SERVICES TO INDIA.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

The following is the text of Mr. Maneckji Patel's presidential speech, delivered at the public meeting held on Wednesday at Allbless Bagh to celebrate the centenary of Dadabhai Nowroji's birthday:—

"We have met to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dadabhai Nowroji who had so richly earned by his selfless devotion, indefatigible exertions, matchless perseverance, fearless independence and exemplary self-sacrifice in the cause of this country, during a public career extending over nearly three-quarters of a century the gratitude of the dumb millions of India which was evinced in the most unmistakable manner by the unparalleled ovation given to him in 1893, on his return to this country from England for a short time, immediately after his historical entry into the British House of Commons as the First Indian Member of Parliament. Indians of all classes and creeds, high and low, almost worshiped the man for his many denials, numerous sacrifices, unflagging zeal and industry and patient continuous work in the cause of India under every and all circumstances, in affluence and poverty, in sunshine and storm. On the occasion of the unveiling of Dadabhai's portrait in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, on the 24th November 1900, the President of the meeting Justice Ranade said that "there could be but one Dadabhai Nowroji in three hundred millions." Dadabhai was loyalty to the British Government, but his loyalty was not of that description which is incompatible with genuine moral courage, true patriotism and integrity of purpose. While true to his rulers, he had been at the same time true to his own countrymen. He had never sought cheap honours. He had never sold his country or his conscience for advancing his own interests or those of his friends and relations. His loyalty had been of an honourable and robust character and never that of self-seeking political opportunists. Men of all denominations and creeds have, therefore, come to regard the memory of Dadabhai Nowroji as a priceless heirloom.

DADABHAI'S SERVICES TO INDIA.

The Grand Old Man of India was essentially a man of the people. He had not the advantages of high birth or great connections. Born in the family of a poor Parsi of Nowsari belonging to the priestly class, he rose to eminence by the sheer force of his industry and talents, and stood forth as the representative of all that is noblest and purest in the modern conditions of life, handing down to posterity a name revered and honoured in every Indian household. By directing his attention during his early stay in England towards the study of English and Indian politics he had proved himself of immense service to this country, being able thereby to represent the cause of the Indians before the English public faithfully and fearlessly. Considering the time in which Dadabhai had lived and the conditions under which he had laboured, he accomplished as much for the good of his country as the patriot of any country or age. By a wealth of facts and figures beautifully marshalled in his memorable work entitled "Poverty and the un-British Rule in India." Dadabhai proved to the hilt that the phenomenal poverty of India was a cause for anxiety both to the dominent and protected classes.

Dadabhai Nowroji was "The Father of all political movements in India," as Mr. C. Y. Chintamani rightly observed the other day. The sacrifices he had made for his country, the valuable and enduring services he had rendered in the cause of its progress and the practical fruits that his sacrifices and his services had borne make even a marble statue in Bombay but an inadequate commemoration of his marvellous career. There should be an All-India Movement for honouring the memory of Dadabhai. He fully deserves it having been far and away the foremost man in the creation of a public life for India.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

Exchange manipulation exactly in the same way as item 2. Item 5—living animals—is an item that directly concerns our agricultural population. The bulk of it is sheep goats, and cattle. There remains item 4—manufactures of metals. This concerns the primary producer in the taking out of the ores, and the secondary producer in the manufacturing of the same.

It will, therefore, be seen that out of Rs. 385 crores as much as 378 crores closely concern the earnings of the primary or the secondary producer. I shall, however, take Rs. 360 crores as a convenient figure as it is a multiple of 15

The Mischief of Exchange.

An export of Rs. 360 crores will at 1s. 6d. mean that we are able to realise £270 millions for our products in overseas markets. As I have already explained in a previous article, the price we get does not depend on the rate of Exchange. The foreign buyer simply gives such price as he thinks the Indian product is worth in comparison with similar products from other countries. We thus get £270 million for this quantity of Indian Exports. If Exchange is 1s. 4d. we should get Rs. 405 crores in India for these £270 millions instead of only Rs. 360 crores. Therefore, it will be at once seen that the Export merchant is able to realise 45 crores less, and he consequently offers 45 crores less to the original producer. In other words the producer loses Rs. 45 crores a year on his goods sold in overseas market merely on account of this manipulation of Exchange from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.

But the mischief does not end here. The exports in group 3 A—textiles—or 3 B—Hides—etc. do not represent the total production of India. The export figure is only a small part of the total. In group 1—Food, drink, and tobacco—the discrepancy is far greater. In fact the export figure is only a very small percentage of the total. This means that the value of similar articles sold in India itself is far greater than the 360 crores of exports. Now the price the exporter is prepared to give governs the price of the whole except when a crop is unusually short. *Therefore, it will be readily seen that the producer loses a further sum of much more than Rs. 45 crores on his sales in India itself.*

Sir Basil Blackett is quite aware of this effect of Export prices on internal prices, because he stated in para 44 of his Budget Speech that—

"internal prices are very far from being unaffected by the level of external prices. —In some cases the effect of a change in that level may be delayed, but in the long run there always tends to be a constant equilibrium between the prices of the various bazaar commodities whether imported or not."

The Budget speech tries to deny or minimize the effect of these two kinds of losses to the producer. For the loss on sales in India, Sir Basil argues thus:

"if the producer is getting rather more rupees for his produce the consumer—in this case, be it noted, necessarily the Indian consumer—must be paying more rupees for his purchases whether produced in India or not."

This argument sounds plausible, and the emphasis on the consumer being also an Indian is intended as an appeal to sentiment and amounts to this, that the Indian producer should readily sacrifice part of the price of his produce for his brother Indian the consumer. This argument, however, conceals a serious fallacy. It fails to do two things.

1. It fails to ascertain whether the income of the consumer as compared to the general price level is so low as to justify any such sacrifice by his brother the producer.

2. If it is found that the income of the consumer is unduly low and has failed to adjust itself to the general price level, the next thing to be ascertained is—is the producer better off in respect of his own income, and can he be rightly called upon to sacrifice anything.

We have already seen that

1. The consumer class by agitation, strikes, etc. etc. (not to speak of the Lee Commission) has succeeded in having its wages or salaries put up to 70—80 per cent. over pre-war. The earnings of this class have, therefore, been adjusted to the present price levels, and *there is no justification for any sacrifice for their sake by any other section of the population.*

2. The average price level for the products of 87 per cent. of the cropped area of India is only about 115, and this means that the producer's income is far below the average price level, *and he, of all men, cannot be asked to sacrifice anything.*

If any sacrifice is justified it should be the other way about. It is the consumer that should sacrifice something to allow the producer to increase his present very meagre income.

However, we shall go back to the other part of the loss to the producer, viz., the 45 crores he loses on goods exported. The Finance Member considers there is no such loss as whatever India may lose on such Exports she must gain on her Imports. This is how the argument has been put in para 42 of the Budget Speech for 1925-26.

"In so far as India produces for Export she must in some form or other take payment in Imports, not, of course, necessarily from the country to which she exports but from some external source or other."

"It follows that any effect which a rise in Exchange may have in preventing a rise in the Rupee prices of exported goods is balanced by a corresponding reduction in the number of rupees required by India in paying for the things, which she has imported in Exchange.

"In other words, the producers' rupees have gone further than they would otherwise have gone."

The whole fallacy lies in the last sentence where it is claimed that the producer's rupees go further than they would otherwise do. The implication is that it is the producer who buys all these imports. What does it matter if he receives only 360 crores for £270 million worth of exports instead of 405 crores? Does he not pay only 360 crores instead of 405 for the £270 million of Imports Does he not, therefore, gain as much at one end as he loses at the other?

To understand how far it is the producer that buys the imports and to what extent he is compensated by lower prices for such imports against the lower prices he gets for his own exports, we must examine the figures of the Balance of Trade of India for 1924-25. These are as follow:s

		Crores.
I. total exports of merchandise	Rs.	384.85
total nett imports merchandise	Rs.	229.67
	Rs.	155.18 balance due after payment for imports.

This is the first stage of the operation, and even if everything imported went to the producer, there would be still Rs. 155.18 to bring in cash.

		Crores.	Crores.
II.	Balance due as above		Rs. 155.18
1	Deduct—gold imported	73.78	
	silver imported	20.0	
	Indian Currency	.28	94.12
			Rs. 61.06 Crores.
III	Balance due as above		
	Deduct—Rupee securities bought back by India	.38	
	Interest on such securities held outside India.	.41	.79
	Balance still due		Rs. 60.27 crores.
IV	Balance as above		60.27 Crores.
	Council Bills sold for what is the same thing sterling bought) by the Secretary of State		5.35
			Rs. 3.92 Crores.

This Rs. 3.92 crores is the Balance yet unaccounted for and is most probably remittances by Non-Indians to their own countries.

Now my readers will see that *even if every ounce imported goods went to the producer, even if every tola of imported gold and silver was bought by the agricultural population of this country, there would still remain Rs. 61.06 crores on which the producer had absolutely no compensation.*

To get this Rs. 61 crores India must on the basis of 1sh 6d. have sold produce worth £45.75 millions. At 15 to the £, this £45.75 should realise Rs. 68.62 crores. Therefore, even on the very tall assumption that everything imported—Motor Cars or diamonds or silks or machinery or gold or silver—directly went to the producer, there still remains a clear loss to him of Rs. 7.62 crores.

We can see in item 4 above where the bulk of this money goes. It has gone to the Secretary of State. He had to draw £42.26 millions (equivalent of 56.35 at 1s. 6d.), and was able to do it for only Rs 56.35 crores, whereas he would have had to lay out Rs. 63.39 crores at 15 to the £ to get the same amount of Sterling. This means that out of the Rs. 7.62 crores that the producer lost, as much as Rs. 7.04 crores would be saved by Government on Home Remittances. This is, therefore, an indirect tax of this amount on the producing classes. Even if the state of the country's finances necessitated finding these 7 crores somehow, why should this enormous sacrifice fall on the producing classes alone classes that are undoubtedly the poorest in the country? But this is not the whole story. The figures in item IV would show that some 3.92 crores must have gone for remittances by non-Indians working in India of their profits or savings to their own home countries. The producer is made to lose 49 lacs on that part of the proceeds of our exports that goes to cover such remittances. Why should any sacrifice be imposed on the producer for this class of people?

(To be continued.)

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Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

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Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

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"All the special preparations I tried did no good, whilst my itchy inflamed skin was aggravated by common ointments. A friend who had used Zam-Buk successfully for poisoned sores, got me to try it. Before I had used up the first box my skin showed a vast change for the better. It was wonderful how Zam-Buk stopped the itching. As the sores healed, the scabs fell away, leaving the places dry and clean. Zam-Buk removed all trace of the eczema. It left me with a skin as healthy as any one could wish for."

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ZAM-BUK
GROWS NEW SKIN

MURREE ASSAULT CASE SEQUEL.

CONVICTED AMERICANS ABSCOND,

LAHORE, Aug. 25.

A great sensation has been caused in Murree and Rawalpindi and in other parts of the Punjab over the escape of the two Americans, who had been recently convicted of the charges of assault in what is known as the Murree assault case from India.

It will be remembered that on July 29th last Mr. Ferguson, District Magistrate of Rawalpindi, convicted two Americans, H. MacWilliam and E. L. Sheehy, under Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced the former to six months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500 to be paid as compensation to Rai Sahib Bishesharnath, the complainant, and the latter to three months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 250, this sum also to be paid to the complaintant as compensation. Against these convictions the accused Americans appealed to the Sessions Judge, Rawalpindi, as a result of which they were released on bail pending the decision of the appeal. But great sensation was caused and a surprise was felt by the court and public on Saturday, August 22nd when the appeal came up for hearing before the Sessions Judge and the appellants could not be found, and it was learnt that they had sailed from Bombay by the s.s. Genova on August 15th. The complainant respondent Rai Sahib Bishesharnath thereupon filed a petition before the Sessions Judge praying that steps be taken for the apprehension of the absconding accused and that the court should issue wireless instructions to the Port authorities at Suez and Port Said for the arrest of the accused and in case the prisoners have left British territory to take extradition proceedings against them.

Commenting upon this incident the "Tribune" says:—This we believe is the first case in which convicted foreigners have escaped in this manner from the country, and Government should take immediate steps to secure their apprehension because the successful escape of these men under such circumstances will not only defeat the ends of justice in the present case but create an impression that foreigners can defy our law and our courts with impunity.—A.P.

"Reconstruction of Indian Villages" Special.

THE SEPTEMBER SPECIAL ISSUE OF

INDUSTRY

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RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

LORD WILLINGDON TO BE EXAMINED

MADRAS, August 26.

The "Daily Express" understands that in regard to the suits filed in the Madras Court challenging the validity of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act a Commission will be taken out for the examination of Lord Willingdon, ex-Governor of Madras and Sir Malcolm Hailey, the then Home Member of the Government of India.—A. P.

ASSAULT ON FILM ACTRESS.

AMRITSAR, Aug. 25.

Rai Sahib Lala Amar Nath, additional District Magistrate, Amritsar, has convicted Bahadur, a Mahomedan youth and his companions under Sections 354 and 448 I. P. C. for an assault on Miss Lena, a film actress, while she was dancing in the local Amrit Cinema in the presence of a packed house in May last and for trespass into the cinema building. Bahadur, the principal accused who had actually jumped upon her on the stage has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 354 and one year under Section 448, the sentences to run concurrently. The other accused have been sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment each under each of the two sections with the sentences to run concurrently. One of the accused, Shafi, has been acquitted. The crime which was one of daring audacity had created a sensation in Amritsar.—A. P.

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PANIPAT AFFAIR.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LAHORE, August 25.

The report of the Enquiry Committee into the Panipat affair by the Punjab Khilafat Committee is published today. It is a voluminous document consisting of thirty-one closely typed foolscap sheets. The Signatories (Maulvi Jafar Ali Khan, President Punjab Khilafat Committee, Kazi Abdur Rahman, Secretary, and Rana Ferozdin and Afzul Haq, two members of the Punjab Legislative Council) at the outset say that in order to make an impartial inquiry they approached several Hindus of Panipat as well as Dr. Parasharam, Secretary of the Punjab Congress Committee to record their version of the affair but except two Hindus others refused to make any statement. Under these circumstances during their three days' stay at Panipat they interviewed all officials, from the Deputy Commissioner downwards and examined a number of respectable Muselman witnesses and arrived at the following conclusions:—

"CONCLUSIONS."

(1). A large section of those Jats who pitted themselves against the Police on the tenth day of the Muharram was inspired by sentiments of hatred against Muslims because of the protracted Hindu-Muslim troubles in Panipat. (2) The main object of their obstinacy and truculence was to overawe the local Muslims by the demonstration of their physical strength, their sentiments having been fired by the stories about Muslims' alleged intentions of burning Hindu temples, looting Hindu shops and dishonouring Hindu females. (3). The harmless motive of purchasing sweetmeats for their bathing ceremony was not solely responsible for their presence in Panipat. There was no such sweetmeat shop in the square whence the Tazia procession was coming. (4). The Police and officials concerned betrayed lack of energy by leaving the eastern side of the city unguarded. This oversight brought speedy nemesis and if it was at all inadvisable to prevent the Jats from entering the town they could have easily been escorted by such routes as would not have allowed them together in such larges numbers in the heart of the town. The officials would then have been spared the necessity of explaining away the mysterious origin of this vast concourse of Jats in a manner which carries no conviction. (5). The fault of the officials lies in this that in spite of their knowledge about the strained relations between the Hindus and Muslims they did not guard the city as carefully as they ought to have done. But the greater responsibility rests with those Hindu leaders who committed criminal negligence by not availing themselves of their very real influence with Jats and thus created a very serious situation regarding dispersal of the crowd and the casualties.

"MINIMUM FORCE USED."

The signatories say that the officials concerned used minimum force necessary to disperse the crowd and the injuries caused by the Police were minor. Allegations about the free use of bayonets by the Police were mere examinations and that the crowd did not consist of a large number of aged persons, they admit that among the arrested there were some aged men and young boys but on enquiry it was found that they had not participated in the disturbance but were there merely as spectators and they were accordingly released. In concluding their report the Khilafat Signatories respectfully urge upon the Hindus and Mussalmans the desirability of organising a joint representative commission to consider all these facts and discover a "via media" to end the present communal strife and restoring neighbourly relations between the sister communities both in town and the village.—A. P.

DISCHARGE OF WAR BONDS

GOVT. OF INDIA'S COMMUNIQUE.

SIMLA, August 25.

Government of India (Finance Department) have issued the following communique in connection with the discharge of 5½ per cent. war bonds 1925 falling due on 15th September 1925:—(a) Government promissory notes:—These will be paid at the treasury or sub-treasury where interest is payable. A receipt should be given by the last endorsee or his duly constituted attorney or by legal representative of a deceased holder on the note itself in form "received the principal of note," (b) Stock certificates:—These will be paid on surrender at branch of Imperial Bank treasury or sub-treasury where interest is payable. A receipt should be given on the certificate itself viz. "received principal due on certificate." This receipt should be signed by the registered holder or his duly authorised representative empowered under a power of attorney which should be registered at the treasury. (2) For holders of securities residing in mofussil the Public Debt Offices, on receipt of war bonds fully discharged from the mofussil holders, will issue remittance transfer receipts at par on mofussil treasuries at places where there is no branch of Imperial Bank of India and Bank drafts at par where there is a branch of Bank in repayment of war bonds tendered for discharge. (3) In case of holders of stock certificates in Indian states where there is no civil treasury, repayment of the stock certificates will be made, if so desired, through the head post offices, if any, situated within the states. (4) To facilitate the discharge of war bonds on due date of payment, holders should present their securities (Government promissory notes and stock certificates) at the Public Debt Offices, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras as early as possible on or after the 1st September 1925. Mofussil holders may similarly tender their war bonds at treasuries some days before the due date of payment.—A. P.

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COLONISING ANDAMANS WITH MOPLAHS.

DISCUSSION IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

At the Madras Legislative Council to-day Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer replied to a series of interpellations regarding the hydro-electric development in this presidency. He said that the matter had not reached the stage when the memorandum indicating the policy which the Government propose to adopt could be presented to the House but Government hoped that such a stage would be reached by the next meeting of the Council. The Law Member further stated that it was not possible to say in which order the various schemes that had been proposed would be taken up. Probably Pykara scheme would be the first. The object of Government was to push through this scheme as early as possible consistent with the financial position. It was proposed to place a contract for the installation of hydraulic and electric plant with the Power Securities Corporation in England.

The Council then resumed discussion on Mr. Uppi's resolution advising Government the suspension of the colonising of the Andamans with the Moplahs and the appointment of a non-official Committee to report on conditions in the island. Several members supported the motion and condemned the scheme on normal social and physical grounds. Government members repudiated the suggestion that in embarking on this scheme Government were actuated by a political motive to deplete Malabar of Moplahs and maintained that it was a good and humane scheme to promote the interest of Moplahs concerned. The Home Member further advised the Council to patiently wait for a year and watch matters before asking the Government to scrap the scheme altogether. The resolution was carried.

The Council also passed a resolution urging the appointment of a Committee to investigate into the problem of unemployment in this presidency and report suggesting remedial measures to diminish unemployment.—A. P.

BANKURA SEDITION CASE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

At the resumed hearing of the Bankura Sedition Case before the District Magistrate, six prosecution witnesses were cross-examined. C. J. Minister, a witness, cross-examined said that he was a subordinate officer to the District Magistrate but he did not bring to the latter's notice the exhibits received by him. He sent the leaflets to the Intelligence Branch for taking necessary action.

Rai Bahadur B. K. Mogi, Government Pleader, stated that he received the letters and sent them to the District Magistrate. He read the contents which were objectionable and of a seditious nature.

Dejendranath Muzumdar, Secretary, Bar Association, said that he did not take any interest after submitting the leaflets to the Magistrate some months ago. Two other witnesses were examined and the Court rose for the day.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

AJMER RECOMMENDS MRS. NAIDU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BEAWAR, Aug. 26.

At a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held in Ajmer on the 25th August Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was suggested for the Presidentship of the Cawnpore Congress. Swami Kumarananda was elected as a member of the All-India Congress Committee.

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